The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,932 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3336	630	L. M. Wemer	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wasler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4468	800	C. G. Perris	1st Apl
L GANGES	4126	840	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hasslwood	15th ,,
L CORROMANDEL	4193	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3412	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3330	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3011	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2933	500	R. Andrews	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2981	500	E. Ashlown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2911	530	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3549	700	W. Harratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3331	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3419	850	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, ,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	3 000	800	10th March 1st May.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	800	1st April 20th ,,
MANILLA	3,000	800	29th April 10th June.
SINGAPORE	3,000	800	10th May 7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

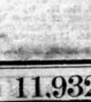
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE. ..	4,000	11th March.
BISAGNO. ..	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4021	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3890	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3590	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Rastzin	4240	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4230	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous days to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

AN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
VICTORIA	3,558 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
PERSIA	3,350 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th ,,
ROUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
ARABIA	3,514 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
EGYPTIA	3,350 480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
VICTORIA	3357 450	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.
Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.
GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns described in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
2 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, 29th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 23, 1887. Agents.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th February 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11.30 a.m., on 8th March 1887, for Professional Auctioneer to sell Government Stores, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

C. SWINHOE, Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Exec. Commt. Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 8th March 1887, for the following supply, from 15th April to 31th November 1887.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
Punkha pullers under Schedule No. 50 on 8th March 1887.

C. SWINHOE, Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Exec. Commt. Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Secundrabad, up to 12 noon, on 11th March 1887, for contracts as specified below for 1887-1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.
For purchase of sheeps skins; under schedule No. 51.

By order of Commissary-General,
W. M. FRANKLYN, Major,
Asstt Commissary General.
Exc. Comtt. Office, Secundrabad, 15th Feb. 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c. &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-10 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISHER & Co.,
Agents.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat.
Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny	do.	do.	,, 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c	,, 72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,, 6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,, 13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,, 22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,, 15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	,, 35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,, 52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP ..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in
Rs. 0 12	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.
Brown Hard and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.
BATH BLANKET.
A great Luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inches, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

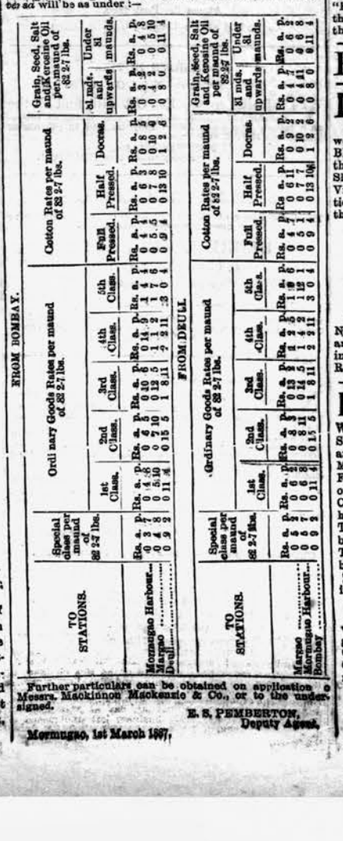
A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-30 a.m. The corresponding train from Deull (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.
A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deull (at the top of the Ghats) at 8-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 7-30 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.
This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-0-0.	Rs. 1-4-0	Rs. 0-8-0
BOMBAY BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage Rs. 1-0-0.			

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deull and *vice versâ* will be as under :—



Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st March 1887.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWIN'G BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER, MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

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LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANJOS!

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55 0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings in case (fretted)	50 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Do. do. oak hoop	12 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10 0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5 0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12 0
12 do.	9 0
11 do.	6 0
9 do. with tacked head	3 0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

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ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Rs. Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
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   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 450
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ..... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ..... ,, 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ..... ,, 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ..... ,, 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ..... ,, 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ..... ,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ..... ,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ..... ,, 1,250

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,
THE GREAT EVENT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 2ND.
RETURN OF THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF FOOTLIGHT AMUSEMENT.
One continuous round of merriment and delight.
A CARD.
Other troops, with a keen perception of the phenomenal success of Hudson's Party, have copied them and have copied our style of performance, but, unshaken by plagiarism, and unhurt by imitators, our whole history has been one glorious, brilliant, ever-increasing success, supported by the people and receiving the unqualified eulogiums of the Press, which with one accord speak of our artists as
THE BRIGHTEST PLANETS
IN
MODERN MINSTRELIC ART.
ROUTE:
A great programme specially arranged for the Opening Performance
Admission :—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Doors open 8-15. Smiling begins at 9.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
THOMAS P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised for THIS DAY is adjourned for want of quorum to MONDAY the 7th March 1887 at 3 p.m.
By order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th February 1887.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Timber will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Codibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, on MONDAY the 14th March 1887 at 7 a.m.
Teak logs 320 cds. 20 bg.
Candy is equal to 12½ cft.
The Timber will be put up in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the candy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.
The Timber will be put up at a Moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.
Terms of Sale—Cash-payments to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In the case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.
The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed before the end of December 1887, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate Re. 1 per log per annum for all Timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December 1887.
R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Forest Ranger
In charge Coast Timber Depot.
Codibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 23rd February 1887.

THE FIRST ELEVEN VOLUMES
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
To be completed in about Twelve Volumes,
Price of Complete Set, Rs. 40.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into English.
Price: Re. 1-12 each.
Cland's Confession.
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In the Whirlpool.
Joys of Life.
L'Assommoir.
La Bella Lisa.
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Rush for the Spoil.
Therese Raquin.

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THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Nos. 11 to 16, being the
Official Indian Exhibition Numbers, edited by
SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.,
Price each No. Re. 1-6,
CONTENTS.
No. 11.—Eleven full page Engravings. Street in Bombay. Details of Screens (3). Copper Vase (B. School of Art). Panel and Window (School of Art). Kinkhabs (2). Picture Frame and Cabinet. Plans of Exhibition (2).
No. 12.—Thirteen full page Engravings. Jeypore Enamels. Engraved Brass Plate and Tray Panel of Decorative Painting with Glass, Ulwar Pottery, &c.
No. 13.—Full page Portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore and H. H. Maharao Raja of Ulwar, and 17 other full page Engravings. Inlaid Marble and Carved Soapstone, Agra. Inlaid Trays. Silver Gilt Casket, &c.
No. 14.—12 full page and 3 double page Engravings. Carved Screens. Inlaid Brass Panels. Hoshiapur Table Tops. Carved Sandalwood Cabinet, Mysore. Horns and Ivory Casket, Gateway, Gwalior. Cotton Prints, Punjab. &c.
No. 15.—13 full page Engravings of Indian Silk Fabrics. Embroidery, Weaving, Printing, Dyeing.
No. 16.—Full page Portrait of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and 10 full page Engravings. Carved Pigeon-house. Silk Marriage Sari. Gold and Silver work. Pottery and Lacquered Ware. Inlaid and Sandalwood Carving, &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES GOING TO COLDER CLIMES.

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OF
SURPLUS WINTER STOCK.

WE are now offering goods at greatly reduced prices :—
A large assortment of Mantles reduced to less than Half price.

Mantles	Children's Woollen Stockings
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Tweed Dolmans	Coloured Bed Quilts
Fur Capes	Sofa Rugs
Shawls	Table Damask
Fur-lined Mantles	Hemp Matting
Black Velveteen	Gent's Summer Coats
Trouser Stretchers	Tennis Bats
	Gloves, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS, GIVING FULL DETAILS,
ON APPLICATION.
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES, &c., OF THE SHIP CHOICE AND S.S. BURMA AT MAZAGON, DAROOKHANA.
On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, the stores of the ship Choice and s.s. Burma, consisting of tables, chairs, cabin benches, cabin doors, couches, sideboard, washing tables, glassware, earthenware, plated ware, commodes, pumps, compasses, yards, masts, sails, riggings, ropes, blocks, anchors, chains, steam winch, donsey, boilers, water tanks, water casks, buckets, &c.
The deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time when lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd March, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
9 cases coloured union cloth.
1 " Khaky drill.
2 " White nansooks.
1 " White handkerchiefs.
10 bales grey T. cloths, 7 lbs.
1 " Grey domestic cloth 14 lbs.
2 " Grey shootings.
10 " Grey shirtings.
6 cases preserved butter in 1, 2, 3 & 4 lb. tins by the well known Marker J. Gall.

AUCTION SALE of old Unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parell.
On MONDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parell, a large quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.
The above are now on view.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 1st, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, 2 or 3 H. P. (Nominal)—Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, in Fort, with or without Board, two Comfortable Rooms, with sea view, and westerly breeze. Apply "C," this office.

FOR SALE—A JOLLY BOAT, 26 feet long, second-hand, 2 years old, and a quantity of Mahogony Planks. Apply to APOLLO BAY RECLAMATION.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

BARGAIN.—Our well-known Kioto Pattern Tea Sets, in 27 pieces, for only Rs. 6-14. A price not known in India, suitable for all families.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES! Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pine-apple Water Ice. WINES and SPIRITS, Wholesale and Retail. PASTRY, every day fresh. MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the Offices in Apollo Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Owen and Okell; also two dairy Residences now in the occupation of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences. Apply to Mr. FLOWER.

FOR SALE, good upstanding BAY GELDING, up to weight, good in saddle, easy mouth. Price Rs. 350. Also CHESNUT C.B. MARE, very fast, good action. Has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs 300. Both subject to Veterinary Examination, no vice.—Apply "W. C. A." office of this paper.

FOR SALE, second-hand FLOUR and RICE MILL MACHINES, such as Stone and Roller Mills for Wheat and Soojee, Wheat-cleaning and Flour-dressing Machines, &c., &c. The Machines are nearly new and are offered at a bargain. Apply to Messrs. GAUZ and Co., opposite Custom House, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE'S increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtain at the various exhibitions in all the quarters of the Globe. Prices from Rs. 50, 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

WANTED, a competent SPINNING MASTER. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "A.," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED a good LITHOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSMAN. Send particulars, with specimens, to DELTA., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Parsee BOOK-KEEPER in English with fair writing for Outstation, Boarding and Lodging free.—Apply "R.S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating terms.

WANTED, a (second-hand) LANCASHIRE BOILER, 7 by 30 or 32 feet long, carrying 70lbs. pressure or upwards. Apply FRAMJEE, care of this paper.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Doan Lane.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dnyfter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, One handsome pair of Grey ARABS 14·1, age 4 and 5, broken to double and single harness, sound and two DOGCARTS. Apply to "P." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. A. ACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated, Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; ostage, Rs. 3.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland For the training and education of boys from India Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 5th March 1887, at 3-0, p. m.:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1886. Declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 17-8- per Share for the half year ended 31st December 1886 will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 1st March 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of Share Certificates, to the Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday the 18th to Monday the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary,
Bombay, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 12th February 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.
Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas
Thu a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH 1887.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhowngger.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andarec.
Local Trains between Andarec, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosung, abad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Aliyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Somapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning, and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengaland North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbuttipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nuddial State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
TheRiverSteamNavigationCo.—From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS, WHISKY.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapeta.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Rokeir in Lahore (through Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Rall Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludlet, Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALIE	Darsettjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulnary Phthisimos irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR
COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 480 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OWING to the Import Duty on Spirits having been raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per gallon, we are reluctantly obliged to increase our rates of Whiskies an 1 Brandies, by Rs. 2 per case; the new prices will be in force from the 20th February, of which please take note.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dor. quarts	Per 2 dos. pints
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck & Grand Vin Sec mium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Ribe Cheix Champagne	" 46 0	" ..
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" ..

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.
Goldlock, extra ... Rs. 44 0 " 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Johannisberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfrauenmilch	" ..	" 21 0
Hernoastler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" ..
Josefshofer	" 28 0	" ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ..
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ... Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 23 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALLARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Cantenac	" 15 0	" 16 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	" 22 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ..

From MUNKEN & FIL.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ..
Chateau Lafeuse	" 20 0	" ..

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ..
Chateau Rocmer	" 12 0	" 14 0

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bat	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe and Co. * * *	Rs. 20 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 23 0
Red Bars { fils. }	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold Capsules	" 28
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 31 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 36
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy ***	" 36 0

BRANDY, SUNDRIES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion Apollo Bander, 5-45 p.m.
Departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kathay (s), from London; St. Fillans (s), Cardiff; Umballa (s), Rangoon; Hesper (s), Middlesbrough; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; and Wallace (ship), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Patrick Stewart (s), Karachi; Lombardy (s), Singapore and Hongkong; and Dunbar (s), Hull.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Manockjee B. Dadabhoy, a son of Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, who arrived by the last mail steamer, has been enrolled as a member of the Bombay Bar.

INTENDED VISIT TO ENGLAND BY HYDERABAD NOTABILITIES.—We hear that Mr. Cornish, Second Assistant Resident, will accompany the Nawab Asman Jah and Munir-ul-Mulk to England as Political Officer.—*Deccan Times.*

THE SHIPPING ACTS.—Captain R. C. Dixon writes:—"In your issue of this day, date I find a notice of a debate on the Shipping Acts, in which my name appears as 'opposer.' I beg to inform you that I am not in any way taking a part in the debate."

JUBILEE AT BARODA.—In the account of the celebration of the Jubilee at Baroda, it was mentioned that prizes were distributed to the school girls by Miss Dinshawjee. That part of the programme, we are informed, was performed by Mrs. Dadabhoy Ardeshir Parakh, of Surat.

THEFT.—Bheeva Guneah a calssee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a saree, valued Rs. 2, the property of Bheeva Hurry. The accused was arrested on Saturday night by a policeman with the saree in his possession. Accused admitted one previous conviction, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN STATION MASTER IN TROUBLE.—Some time ago a complaint was made against the behaviour of the European station master of Julgaon to a native female passenger. A departmental enquiry that the G. I. P. Railway authorities made, has resulted in his degradation from the rank of a station master to that of a guard on a reduced scale of salary.

A PICKPOCKET.—Ali Mahomed, a young Mahomedan who had been but recently discharged from the Sassoon Reformatory, after serving a term of five years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a cotton handkerchief, which had five annas tied up in one corner of it, from the pocket of a Brahmin mendicant. The accused, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A BLIND MAN.—Ragoba Ballajee, a Government pensioner, late of the Commissariat Department, who had become totally blind for the last 12 years, and who about a year ago was robbed at his house at Moogbhat of a sum of Rs. 2,900 in currency notes, reported to the police that on Saturday evening last, some person entered his room and stole from his box sundry gold ornaments and Rs. 280 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,515.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Nagindass Jaikisondass, living at Chumpa Gully, reported to the police, that on Sunday night, during his absence, some person entered his room and stole his writing desk, which contained gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 299.—Cassinath Bhasker, living at Parel village, also reported the theft of silk and cotton wearing apparel from a box in his house, of the collective value of Rs 225-12, on Sunday night.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commence at 5-45:—

March	Thy Voice is Near.....Mr. Curry.
Grand Selection	Romeo e Guilietta .....Gounod.
Valse	Only Once More.....Ostlere.
Medley	Scotch .....Cavallini.
Galop	Ohne rast and Ohne Ruh .....Doppler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

3RD TIES.

Nicholson beat Murray 6-3, 5-6, 6-2

Rathbone beat MacMahon 6-3, 5-6, 6-5

FINAL TIE.

Nicholson *vs.* Rathbone.

To be played off by Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following report of the directors was circulated to the shareholders of the above company:—The working of the mill has shown a profit of Rs. 2,37,273-10-2 after deducting the debit balance, Rs. 6,080-13-8 brought forward from last year's account. An interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 60,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance, Rs. 1,77,273-10-2, as follows:—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 5,000; to be written off for depreciation and replacement of machinery, Rs. 1,00,000; to be carried to fire insurance fund account, Rs. 20,000: to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 30,000—total, Rs. 1,75,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,273-10-2 to be carried forward, and this the directors trust will meet with the approval of the shareholders. The board considers it necessary to carry the above amounts to the depreciation funds, as nothing has been set aside on these accounts since 1883, and in view of the rapid deterioration which takes place in machinery and the desirability of its partial replacement in order to introduce the latest improvements, the shareholders will doubtless approve of this step. The agreement with the agents, Messrs. E Moses and B E Mody, having expired on the 31st of December last, the agency was transferred to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. The board takes this opportunity of placing on record its appreciation of their diligent and able management of the company's affairs by the former since the commencement of the mill's operations. At the invitation of the board, Mr E Moses has become a director and his appointment will doubtless be confirmed by the shareholders. The members of the board who retire by rotation are Messrs. S D Sassoon and Premjee Dayal; they are however eligible for re-election in accordance with the articles of association of the company. Owing to the death of Mr Jehangir Gustadjee, one of the auditors of the company, Mr Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody was appointed in his place.

THE UNDER-GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

DR. LEITNER has addressed a letter to the Under-Graduates' Association, in which he says:—"You will see from this that I was desirous to attend your meeting, though more with the object of further learning about what appears to be the good work of your association than to offer any remarks myself. Had I been called upon to do so, I should simply have confined myself to suggesting that you should style yourselves 'the Graduates' and Under-Graduates 'Educational Association,' so as to mark the difference between yourselves and the Graduates' Association, which I understand also (if not mainly) pursues political and other aims, whilst clearly explaining that your own object is purely educational. In abstaining from other questions as also from all personal references to the educational authorities to whom you are bound by the bonds of the loyalty and gratitude due to teachers, you have shown your wisdom, and you have earned the sympathy of many who would otherwise have been unable to join you. The success which you also appear to have already achieved must be very gratifying to you and will encourage you to persevere. I attach special importance to your having been instrumental in inducing the Senate of your University to admit reporters to its proceedings, as this will increase the hold of your University on the public mind. That the University Library has also been thrown open to the Graduates and Under-Graduates, and that a candidate at an examination will now be able to obtain a statement of the marks which he has gained by paying a nominal fee to the Registrar, are most reasonable concessions. Your recognition also of excellence in physical exercises deserves high praise. In the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji you have indeed a guide, philosopher and friend; whilst in your presidency, assisted by the members, the further success of the Association seems to be certain. As for yourselves I can bear personal testimony to the evident sincerity and earnestness, as also to the knowledge of educational difficulties which you have displayed in your intercourse with me."

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

FALL OF A HOUSE ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

AT noon yesterday, the whole of the back portion of a three-storied house, No. 40-41, situated in Ghogaree Mohla, belonging to the family of the late Abdool Rahimon Panday, suddenly came down with a crash, completely burying a labourer, Rutnoo Pandoo and a young Mahomedan woman, named Soorbai, who were extricated from the *debris* about an hour after the occurrence, when life was extinct. Five other persons were more or less injured, one of whom, named Gunnoo Cooshna, is at present in the J. J. Hospital suffering from a fracture to his left leg, and the others, who are Mahomedans, are being treated at their own houses. A large portion of the *debris* of the fallen-house, falling on a stable immediately behind, also brought it down, killing one of two bullocks in it at the time. The fall of the house is attributed to the careless and injudicious removal of a beam on the ground-floor.

The coroner, soon after the occurrence, held an inquest at Ghogaree Street, touching the death of Rutnoo Pandoo and Soorbai, woman, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Luxumon Hurry, a labourer, living at Erskine Road, said: The deceased Rutnoo Pandoo was my cousin. His age was about 25 years. He was also a labourer. For the last 28 days the deceased, I and other labourers were employed in re-building house No. 40-41 in Ghogaree Street. At 8 a.m. to-day, deceased and I came to the house together to work as usual. We were sitting on a scaffolding on the ground-floor at noon to-day, assisting a carpenter in putting in a new beam above the ground-floor. I noticed some plaster fall in the room where I was, and immediately the back portion of the house, consisting of three storeys, suddenly fell. The deceased was covered with the debris. I was 8 or 10 feet from him when the house fell. About 11 a.m. to-day our carpenter, whose name I do not know, told the labourers to pull out a beam, which was decayed, from the ground-floor room. We did so, and we were putting in a new beam in place of the old one, but it had not got into its place when the building fell. The removal of the old beam must have caused the fall, as the building did not fall for so many days. I told the carpenter that the wall above should be supported by uprights. He said, "What do you labourers understand about it. You must do as I tell you." I saw the body of the deceased taken from under the debris an hour after the house fell.

Mahomed Hussain, as tudent, aged 20 years, and who lived in the house, said: Deceased Soorbai was my aunt, aged 35 years. She had been living with me for the last two months, and occupied a room on the third storey. The house belongs to me. About a month ago, I noticed that the back part of the house shook when we walked about in it. I showed the premises to a mistry named Hoosein, who lives in my house. He examined the house and said a beam in the ground-flour room was decayed and required removing. Five weeks ago I consulted a mistry named Joosub about the house, and he came and examined it, and told me to add supports to all the floors and raise a fourth storey to the front of the house, and I began the work under his superintendence. He attended until 8 days ago, and then left giving me notice. I then engaged one Hoosein, who lives in Ally Oomer Street, to superintend the work. He is a building mistry, and he continued in charge of the work. The back of the house fell at noon to-day. I was then in the balcony; it fell with the house. I had just time to rush into the front part of the house. Hoosein was putting in a beam above the ground-flour. It was not in its place. The old beam was taken out at 11 a.m., but was not supported either before or after the old beam was removed. Hoosein was the mistry. I cannot say why he did not put in a support. As the old beam was about being removed, I asked him if there was no danger in removing it; he said there was not. I did not see Hoosein after the house fell. Hoosein is a big mistry. I agreed to pay him a rupee and four annas a day. That is the pay of a big mistry. If Hoosein had asked me for an upright for supporting the wall I would have supplied it. I submit a copy of my application to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 4th January 1887, in which these words occur: "I hereby give you notice that I intend to repair the 3rd storey and to high a little." "By high a little," I meant that the wall of the top story should be raised one foot, and that it should be surmounted by an attic eight feet high in the middle. I also submit memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner (produced), form C, No. 235, dated 12th January 1887. This was brought to me by my plan-maker. He said this was a permission to go on with the work. My house has never been examined by an officer of the Engineer's Department of the Municipality that I know of. I have seen no officer on the premises while the work has been going on. When the mistry told me that there was no fear of the wall, the man here present, the first witness, who says his name is Luxmon Hurry, was present, and four or five other labourers. I saw the body of the deceased removed from under the *debris* an hour after the house fell. Life was extinct.

Mahomed Hoosein Shaboodeen said: I am unemployed. The owner of house No. 40-41 in Ghogaree Street is my friend. He was repairing his house. I used to visit the premises every day, and bought material for him. At 11-30 a.m. to-day I went to the house and found a beam had been removed in the ground-floor room, and a new beam had been placed across the staging ready to be put in its place. The wall above was not supported. I went into the balcony on the first storey and was looking on at the work below when the back of the building, consisting of three storeys, suddenly fell. I and the mistry ran downstairs together, and I have not seen him since. He said he was a mistry.

Luxmon Gunnoo, labourer, who was also employed in the repairs of the house, was next examined. He stated in his evidence that they removed the beam without putting a support under it.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry until to-morrow, the 2nd instant.

THE QUEEN S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Douglas presiding:—

The following report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December was submitted to the meeting:—

The company made during the first half of the year, as per accounts circulated at the time, a net profit of Rs. 89,545-0-5; the earnings during the latter half as will be seen from the accounts amount to Rs. 98,087-15-8. The total profits for the year thus amount to Rs. 1,87,633-0-1, which is over 23 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Thus the result of the year's working has been highly satisfactory The directors declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 60 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up value of the shares, and wrote off Rs. 6,517-12-0, the balance at debit of preliminary expenses account. This absorbed Rs. 54,457-12-0 out of the earnings for the half-year ending 30th June 1886, leaving Rs. 35,087-4-5 as the balance carried forward, which, together with the profits made during the last six months of the year, makes, the total of Rs. 1,33,175-4-1 appearing to the credit of profit and loss account to 31st December 1886. The directors are of opinion that a fair sum for depreciation should be written off out of the earnings each year, although no actual depreciation may be perceptible in any one year, and they have no doubt that this course will commend itself to the shareholders as the best course to be pursued in the interests of the company. The directors, therefore, propose to dispose of the unappropriated balance of profit and loss account, in the manner following:—1, to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, of Rs. 80 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. on the paid-up value of the shares, amounting to Rs. 63,920-0-0; 2, to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 40,000-0-0; 3, to payment of bonus, Rs. 2,500-0-0; 4, to carry forward to next accounts, Rs. 26,755-4-4—total Rs. 1,33,175-4-1. The only item calling for remark in the balance sheet, is that for Rs. 10,994-15-0, under the head of new machinery, being value with fitting and other charges of 2 pairs mules 1 flat carding engine, 1 ring throstle spinning frame, 1 self-acting cotton hoist imported during the year at the recommendation of the foremen to keep up the efficiency of the machinery at the mill. The directors have pleasure to state that the company's yarns have established a reputation for themselves in the consuming markets where they command ready sales. The directors invited Mr. Isaac Alcock to join the directorate, and he has accepted the office. You are now requested to confirm his nomination. Messrs. C. Douglas and Sassoon J. David retire from the board in rotation but are eligible for re-election. The mill property is insured for Rs 11,26,000, exclusive of policies on cotton and yarn for Rs 2,25,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, confirming the appointment of Mr. Isaac Alcock as a director, re-appointing Messrs. C. Douglas and Sassoon J. David as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Robert Clark and Hormusjee Rustomjee as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE SUNKERSETT ESTATE.

RAOJEE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT *vs.* LUXMIBAI, WIDOW.

HIS Lordship to-day delivered judgment in this case, which was heard for several days last month. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

His Lordship said this was a dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant, relative to the property of the Sunkersett family, and the suit was brought to obtain the decision of the Court whether the plaintiff, as the adopted son of Venayekrao, or the defendant, who is his widow, was entitled to the present possession and enjoyment of that property. The questions argued before his Lordship were questions of nicety, both those of law and those of fact. The issues raised were the following:—1. Whether the adoption of the plaintiff was a valid adoption by the custom of the Daivadnaya caste, or by Hindoo Law? 2. Whether the defendant is not estopped from disputing the validity of the adoption? 3. Whether the plaintiff upon the adoption, if valid, became entitled to the property to which the defendant succeeded upon the death of Viswanathakar, the infant son of Venayekrao and the defendant? 4. Whether the agreement of the 18th April 1878, which deferred the plaintiff's enjoyment of the property during the lifetime of the defendant, is valid and binding on the plaintiff? 5. Whether the plaintiff has ratified the agreement if the same were not originally binding on him? 6. Whether the defendant waived all benefits to which she was entitled under the agreement as alleged in the plaint, namely, on the Dussara day which fell in 1883? 7. Whether, if so, there was any consideration for such waiver? 8. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed, to have a receiver of the property appointed, and to restrain the defendant by injunction from dealing with it, upon any ground properly arising upon the pleadings in this suit? 9. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any and what relief in this suit? By consent the evidance upon the eight issues had been reserved until after the decision of the Court had been given upon the remaining issues. It involved painful recrimination between the plaintiff and the defendant; and possibly it might not be necessary, as it certainly was undesirable, to enter upon an examination of them even at a later stage of the case. His Lordship said he should be glad to be spared the task. The fact that Luxmibai, on the 18th April 1878, went through the ceremony of adopting the plaintiff was admitted. Luxmibai was then, as she still is, unonsured; and it was contended on her behalf that the adoption was consequently invalid. It was said that, at a meeting of the caste, it was decided by a large majority that the plaintiff's adoption was invalid. The opinion of the caste, even if it were expressed by a majority at a caste meeting, would not of course be binding upon the Court, and ought not, his Lordship thought, to sway its judgment. The question therefore was whether, on this side of India, adoption by the widow of orthodox Brahmin was invalid or not, and not undergone tonsure before the adoption? The pollution arising from want of tonsure, it was argued, resembled that arising from want of chastity, and in like manner rendered a widow incapable of performing religious rites, and consequently of adopting a son. Mr. Telang, on the other hand, contended for the plaintiff that in Western India no ceremonies were requisite to give validity to an adoption, the act of giving and receiving the boy being sufficient to constitute a valid adoption. His Lordship, after referring to a large number of authorities, said he did not consider that it was necessary for him actually to decide the point. It appeared from the evidence that in this case, the requisite religious services were performed. Before the defendant took part in them, Shastrees were consulted as to whether the defendant, while untonsured, could properly do so; and on making certain explatory gifts, she was pronounced competent. How could his Lordship now decide that she was in fact incompetent? Even if other Shastrees were of a different opinion, it would be a delicate task for the Court to decide betwen conflicting opinions upon such a question of ecclesiastical etiquette. Civil rights could not, his Lordship apprehended, be rested upon such a delicate basis, and his Lordship was prepared to hold that if an adoption be performed with all requisite rites with the assistance of priests and in accordance with the opinions of Shastrees, the Court would uphold it even against the views of other Shastrees entertaining or expressing contrary views. His Lordship for reasons he gave at some length held that the plaintiff's adoption was valid. He also considered that it was not open to the defendant actively to assert in a Court of law that the adoption was invalid. She it was who took the plaintiff in adoption, and brought him up, and married him as the adopted son of her husband, and, put herself forward as his mother in Courts of law. How could she now, when he may have lost all rights in his natural family, assert that she had not adopted him validly? His Lordship decided the second issue also in favour of the plaintiff. The third issue was one which raised a very delicate question of Hindoo law. After referring to the authorities, his Lordship found it in favour of the plaintiff. The unsettled state of the law must however be taken into consideration when considering the fourth issue, which was one of immense practical importance. The spread of education and enlightenment among Hindoo women would render it still more so. After considering the proper construction and effect of the agreement of 18th April 1878, his Lordship thought that she was to have no more than a life estate with absolute discretionary power of management and investiment; and this was shown by the concluding words of the first clause, which seemed to govern the whole. If she were intended to be the absolute owner of all the property, it would be senseless to go on to give her discretionary powers of management. The true construction and effect of the agreement, in his Lordship's opinion, was that the defendant was by it secured the beneficial ownership of the estate for her life with the widest possible discretionary powers of management subject to the duty of maintaining and educating the plaintiff. The question then arose whether it was competent for the plaintiff's father on his behalf to enter into an agreement which secured such rights to the adopting mother? The question was one not altogether unattended with difficulty. It would not, his Lordship thought, be difficult to prove almost to demonstration, that agreements in every case by which an adopted son is deprived of his immediate rights in the property of his adoptive father, are opposed to the principles of strict Hindoo Law; and "a fortiori" that such agreements entered into on behalf of a minor about to be adopted are so opposed. The adoption invests the adopted with the estate as a support for the "sacra." The support of the "sacra" is a duty; and any attempt to separate the two must be futile. An agreement which deprives a minor of the means of performing his religious offices towards the manes of his adoptive father and his ancestors must be inoperative. There were, however, circumstances in this case which called upon the Court, if possible, to uphold the provisions of the agreement in question. His Lordship did not doubt the defendant's statement that she would not have adopted the plaintiff upon any other conditions. For the reasons given, his Lordship held that the agreement was valid and was binding upon the plaintiff. His Lordship did not find upon the record any evidence leading to the conclusion that the plaintiff had ratified the agreement. His acquiescence in it, after he came of age, did not affect his legal rights, and was natural considering the hands to which the management of the estate was then entrusted. His Lordship said he must find the fifth issue for the plaintiff. On the sixth issue, his Lordship referred to the evidence for the plaintiff and the defendant at some length, remarking that the defendant denied that she had the intention which the plaintiff attributed to her, or that she made use of the words attributed to her. There were circumstances which tended to negative the intention on her part to cancel the effect of the agreement. There were legal difficulties in the way of trusting the defendant's actions and words on the day in question as amounting in fact to an actual relinquishment of her rights. She was personally liable for debts to a large amount. If she gave all the property to the plaintiff, what provision was made for the repayment of those debts? The letters of administration granted to her created a further difficulty. If the defendant's words on the Dussera day operated as an expression of intention, or as a promise on her part to do so, it was an expression of intention, or a promise which, in the absence of consideration, this Court would not compel her to carry out. Subsequent to the Dussera, the defendant continued to administer the estate, although she had employed managers, and she continued to sign all the documents and papers connected with the administration. Weighing the evidence as a whole, his Lordship had come to the conclusion that he must find the sixth and seventh issues in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff's alternative case, as made in the eighth issue, must now, if insisted on, be proceeded with.

His Lordship observed that at this stage he might again urge upon the parties the desirability of resorting to some such mode as he had suggested at the beginning of the case. The points of law he had decided were undoubtedly nice and difficult ones. The estate was much embarrassed, and it could hardly stand the costs of legal proceedings. His Lordship was certain that even if the suit resulted in favour of the plaintiff, the result would be very much the same as he had already stated. During the life-time of the widow, the estate would practically be divided between her and the plaintiff, and if some impartial person appointed for the purpose were to divide during the lifetime of Luxmibai the net proceeds equally between them, it would be the proper solution of the question.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the plaintiff, accepted his Lordship's suggestion to appoint an impartial person to divide the net proceedings half and half between the parties so as to diminish the costs of the litigation.

The case was then adjourned till the 28th inst. for the trial of the remaining two issues.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·811
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·7
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky closed=10)	02
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind	N. NNW. ENE. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	271

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE Jubilee gathering of the Benevolent Society came off on Sunday, the 20th ult., at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Bombay English School. Many Civil and Military gentlemen of note watched the proceedings of the occasion with zest. The usual formalities observed on solemn occasions like these being gone through, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar took the chair, Mr. Y. N. Bhende, the deputy secretary, being called upon by the chairman read the report of the society and gave with it a short history of the origin and the present development of the society. Dr. Kane proposed and Mr. Moses A. Awasker seconded the adoption of the report for publication. Mr. chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I am sure we have all felt greatly interested by the report which has just been read. And I believe you will all agree with me when I say that the promotors of this institution deserve to be congratulated on the success which, to judge from the facts and figures to which our attention has been called, seems to have so far attended their praiseworthy efforts to provide the means of elementary education to orphans and poor children. I confess I was not prepared to find that the society had silently been doing so much good. Indeed I was not aware that such a society existed until I received a card of invitation yesterday requesting me to be present at this meeting. Even then I could not make out what the objects of the society were and it was only when this afternoon the secretaries called upon me and explained to me clearly that I thought it was my duty to be present at this meeting, and give what support I could to an institution established for the purpose of helping those who cannot help themselves in regard to education. I felt that this was one of those institutions which educated natives were bound to encourage and foster. Those who laid the foundations of higher education in this presidency half a century ago hoped that the recipients of that education would in their turn encourage education among the masses. That hope [illegible]—the duty of those educated in college [illegible]. Another reason why I value efforts such as those of the Benevolent Society is making it clear that if the country is to make real progress it must carry the masses with it, and by the masses we mean those who are comparatively poor and who require to be encouraged and helped by those more fortunately situated. Of the many words of political wisdom uttered by the late Lord Lawrence none seem to me to contain more sound sense than these: "The only way to bring the natives of India to truer and more enlightened ideas is infant education." The more you educate the people the more you try to elevate them. I think, therefore, that the Benevolent Society has undertaken a very good task, that its efforts are laudable, and that it deserves the sympathy and support of every well-wisher of India.

I will now call your attention to three encouraging circumstances revealed to us by the report just read—circumstances which I think promise a good future for this society. In the first place, it appears from the report that the society owes a good deal to the untiring and silent efforts made by Mr. Wanave, one of its secretaries, to promote its objects. Where an institution has been able to secure a zealous and active worker, it may be said to have achieved a good deal. I hope Mr. Wanave will go on as he is at present to have gone on in the report I read out to us. Secondly, the society seems to have secured the support of several members of the native army. That is an encouraging feature of the work done by the society. It shows that those for whom the society was specially started are beginning to realise the value of education. Lastly I hope the society is to be congratulated on the interest which the late Commander-in-Chief of this presidency, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, appears to have taken in its work and I hope it will be able soon to receive the sympathy of H. E. H. the Duke of Connaught, whom this presidency is proud to have in its midst and to own as the Commander-in-Chief of its army. All this affords a good promise for the future. I hope the society will flourish. Its promoters seem to have worked so far silently and now their attempt to to make the institution more public must be regarded as praiseworthy. I wish them every success and I am sure if they continue to persevere in their efforts they will do a world of good to many of their poorer countrymen by disseminating the blessings of education amongst them. Knowledge thus diffused, as a writer says, always immortalises itself.

The chairman's address being over Mr. Wanave explained to the audience how it struck him to ameliorate the condition of the orphans, what measures to be adopted to carry his theories into practice, what difficulties he had to encounter and how he came to this the present practical form of affairs. Thanking the chairman he concluded the explanation and resumed his seat when the students of the Military Orphanage sang the National Anthem to the accompaniment of a harmonium. With the distribution of nosegays and garlands, &c., the meeting was closed. The students and the members of the Benevolent Society being served with refreshments, the gathering terminated at about 7 p.m.—The *Pund t.*

THE NIZAM'S SARUNAGAR PALACE.

THE Palace as designed is in the Saracenic style, and is in four blocks, with courtyards intervening between them, but connected along the sides by corridors. The blocks consist of the main building, the quarters for his Highness' companions or Masahibs, his Highness' private apartments, and the zenana accommodation.

The main building consists of a central block, containing the public reception rooms on the ground floor, and six suites of bed-rooms above, which may be converted when necessary into twelve bed-rooms. On both sides of the ground-floor are corridors leading to wings, each consisting of a suite of reception and bed-rooms. Immediately to the rear of the central main block, and separated from it by a courtyard, measuring 200 feet by 100 feet, is a block of buildings intended for the use of the Masahibs, and consisting of a reception-room, a dining-room, and four suites of bed-rooms convertible when necessary into eight bed-rooms. This block is connected with the main building by corridors on both sides, in the centre of which are the gate-ways which form the public entrance to the Palace, while the spacious courtyard just alluded to forms the carriage drive. Entering from the courtyard is a vestibule, 30 feet by 30 feet, and then a hall, 42½ feet by 30 feet. On the left is a billiard room and a morning room, each 45 feet by 30 feet, and separated by a passage 15 feet wide. On the right is a dining room, 110 feet by 30 feet. The drawing rooms may be entered from any of the rooms just mentioned, and with the exception of the hall, are separated from these latter by a corridor which extends throughout the length of the building. This corridor is 411 feet long, and forms the approaches to the side wings alluded to. The drawing rooms are three in number, forming a suite, 125 feet by 30 feet. They are sheltered by a veranda 15 feet wide, which opens immediately on a garden, 700 feet long and 500 feet broad.

Behind the block for the Masahibs, and separated from it by another courtyard of similar dimensions to the one already described as forming the carriage-drive, is his Highness' block of private apartments. These consist of a reception room on the ground floor, 60 feet by 30 feet, with bed-rooms above. The whole looks out into a large quadrangle about 300 feet square, round three sides of which are arranged the apartments for the zenana ladies, while his Highness' own apartments form the fourth side. Provision is made for private access along the upper corridors from the zenana to his Highness' apartment, and to the veranda adjoining, which commands a view of the gardens and the grounds beyond. Corresponding to the side wings which open out from the corridor of the main building, and situated behind them in a line with the block for the Masahibs' quarters, are two similarly designed blocks, but differently arranged inside, the one comprising the kitchen, and the other the accommodation for his Highness' private offices. The kitchen is in two distinct buildings, the one for Mogtai and the other for English use.

The zenana block opens out directly by a covered and private passage into another garden intended for the ladies. A private entrance for carriages leads into the zenana courtyard.

The building is terrace-roofed throughout. The height of the rooms on the ground-floor is 30 feet, and on the upper floor 20 feet. The main building is surmounted in front and rear by a large dome over the central portion, and two smaller ones over the stair-case rooms. All the gate-ways carry towers; the most imposing of which are over the gate-ways forming the public entrance to courtyard No. 1.

The rough estimate for the Palace and grounds was calculated at 12 lakhs of rupees, and it was proposed to distribute this amount over 3 years, but as the laying out of the garden, park, &c., would take a longer period the time was extended to 5 years—the first-half of which had already expired.—"Indian Engineering."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E M Towers, BCS
Mr D F Powell, B
Maj J R Bulton-Bennet BSC
Capt G H Brookes, R Eng
Capt F A Blyth, BSC
Capt J Burn-Murdock, R Eng
Lt C Justice, BSC
Lt W H M Stewart, BSC
Lt G R Brown, BSC
Surg S Little, MD., B
Lieut-Col J W Swifte, MSC
Con C McCarthy, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Leonard, B, 14 days
Mr J G Silcock, B, 3 mo
Mr W C N Jones, B, 6 mo
Mr C Collingwood, B, 6 mo
Mr H Ellis, B, 6 mo
Mr E de C Williams, B, 6 mo
Col J Johnstone, CSI, R Inf, 6 mo
Lt-Col J B Sparks, BSC, 3 mo
Capt W A D O'Mealy, BSC, 3 mo
Capt C C Ellis, R B Eng, 181 days
Capt P B Bairnsfather, B S C, 1 mo
Surg-Maj G C Ross, B, 6 mo
Lt R D MacDonnell, MSC, till Sept 29, 1887
Surg-Maj J P McDermott, M, 6 mo
Mr E Lawrence, Bo, 6 mo
Mr H Barrett, Bo 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut-Col H W Webster, BSC
Maj C F Thomas, B Inf
Capt M C Cooke-Collis, BSC
Col H M Buller, B Cav
Col C M Moberly, MSC
Maj J H Nowill, MSC
Con T E Rogers, Bo

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the world. Price 1 rupee bottle. Depot: The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 11th February. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Brodie, child and 2 infants
Miss Sladen
Mrs Ravenshaw and Infant
Miss Sennock
Mr B Steedman
Mr and Mrs Burnett
Mr W E Maynard
Mr Lewis Flower
Mr Glazebrook
Mr R Chubildas
Mr J D Noble
Mr H Trimming

FROM BENIDIST.

Lieut Maxse
Lady Roberts and child
Miss Roberts
Major A Bigzwether
Mr J H Lacs
Mr H Murray
Mr R G Hardy
Mr H J Pearse
Capt Guise
Col G T Pretyman
Mrs Pugh
Mrs Evan's
Mrs Durand and child
Mr Durand
Capt Fisher
Mr C T Wallis
Dr Massey
Mr Roughton
Mr G M Ryan
Mr Murdock
Mr G P Goode
Mr and Mrs Burroughes, daughter and son

FROM SUEZ.—MR A R Shirzi Effendi

FROM ADEN.—Monsr and M'dm'le Pressog Rolland, daughter and 3 sons

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen will hold Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace on March 3 and March 18. Levées will be held by the Prince of Wales on March 1 and March 11.

It is announced that the Queen will in the spring make a visit to Aix-les-Bains.

The Prince of Wales left London on Sunday night for Cannes, where he will probably stay for about three weeks.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords on Monday a Bill to amend the Lunacy Acts was read a second time on the motion of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a Bill which, among other things, would allow a retired Lord Justice of Appeal to retain his seat in that House. The second reading was agreed to. On Tuesday Lord Cross introduced the Glebe Lands Bill, which, he explained, was intended to facilitate the sale of such lands, either as a whole or in allotments. Last night the Solicitors (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

FINANCIAL quotations were quite unaltered in London on Saturday; and the only additional item of news regarding Produce which we have not already noticed is the week's imports of Linseed, which are given as 16,000 quarters, or 11,000 quarters more than were imported in the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	13,91,316
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	2,458
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	12,20,889
Government Securities	Decr. ,,	19,622
Loans	Inc. ,,	2,44,378
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	6,95,906
Cash with other Banks	Decr. ,,	35,009
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	15,68,324

The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of over 15½ lakhs shows an improvement in the position of a week ago, and is satisfactory as obviating the necessity for any further enhancement of the rates of discount for the time being. At the same time it will be noticed from the above figures, that the Public Deposits had increased by close upon 14 lakhs, while against the increase in Private Deposits of nearly 12½ lakhs, we have an increase of about 9 lakhs in the aggregate in Loans and Bills discounted, which leaves but little margin as representing greater ease in the trade demand.

COTTON.—A fair quantity of ready stuff has been sold to-day, consisting chiefly of Julgaum and Sheagaum at previous rates, and amongst the sales reported was a parcel of strict Good Oomrawuttee with staple at Rs. 175 per candy. For Cotton to arrive there has been a fair enquiry, especially for Bownuggur and Broach, and we hear that Rs. 187 has been paid for "Fully Good," and Rs. 197 for "Fine Bhownuggur." "Best" Broach has been in demand at Rs. 218 for March delivery, and Rs 215-6 for April. There are native sellers of "Good" Broach for delivery by the 25th March, but we have not heard of any takers amongst buyers for Export.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed is quoted half an anna lower, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 5-3-0; but we have not heard of business having been done in this or the other descriptions offering, which we quote at Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt. for Brown Cawnpore, and Rs. 5-9-0 for Yellow Guzerat. We quote Linseed; for the same delivery, at Rs. 6-2-6 per cwt. Pessy Wheat of both qualities, and Red Ahmedabad are called the turn weaker by dealers, but Club Delhi No. 1 is still Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt., with nothing doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,780 bales.
Wheat	13,288 cwt.
Linseed	9,404 ,,
Gingelly	6,399 ,,
Ground Nuts	956 ,,

FREIGHTS show little or no change in rates, but the tone of the market is steady. The "Friar" (s) is reported to have been taken up at 27s. 6d. for one Mediterranean Port, or for two, at 28s. 9d. per ton at Exchange 2s. per rupee. We hear that orders have been given by speculators for shipment early next month to Antwerp at 20s. 3d. per ton. It is also reported this evening that a steamer has been fixed for picked ports at 2s. 6d., March loading.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at an advance of 1-32d. for ready Bills, and 1-16d. for forward delivery; but later in the day, although quotations were not materially altered, a quieter feeling undoubtedly prevailed. Quotations for Bank Paper are to a great extent nominal in the absence of business; and in Mercantile Bills transactions have been on a limited scale. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-8d.	,,
Francs, do.	1 39½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER showed a declining tendency at opening this morning, and the rate for Fours fell ¼, but only for a time, for there were a good many buyers in the market, and the rate soon recovered to our last night's closing price of 96. Four-and-a-half Paper is nominally unchanged at 99¾.

SHARES.—There has been very little doing in the Bazaar to-day. Bank of Bombay shares have been in demand, and have advanced to Rs. 722½. City of Bombay Mill shares have been done at Rs. 865; Khatao Mukonjee, at Rs. 805; and New Great Eastern, at Rs. 830. Bapty Brothers have fetched Rs 118. The Bombay-Burma, 2nd issue shares, have advanced to Rs. 676.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India	37,332	250		5 pct.	108xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		0	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,338	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	..	415
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	355 xd
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	890
Borar Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	201
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	553
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	865
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070 xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,200	50	50	Rs. 2	640 xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	100
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hingunghat Mill (Gold	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning	7,500	100	all	Rs. 2	200
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	966	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,380
James Greaves Petit's	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	403
Jewraz Shalloo	1,300	1,000	833	Rs. 40	1,117½
Khandelwal	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	8,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	137
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	570
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1205
Maneon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	410
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	100	...	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	295
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	900	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	860
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,355
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd.	1,312	250	250	..	240
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	..	455
Western India S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	...	730

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	-	-	4
B. B. C. I. R. Guarantee 5 per cent	-	£100	-	-	£160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Albert Ghuslag Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Ciliary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110 xd.
Broil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,850	1,850	Rs. 200	810
Dhuleep P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	2,000	2,000	Rs. 100	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,725
Free India S. & W. Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 8	580
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 0	40)
Khanguian Gutter Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile P. & G. Co.	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	8,12	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,25	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,00	125	125	..	100
Prince of W. Press	80	500	100	Rs. 8	370
Rahimi Press Co. Ld., (Hollary)	50	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Rind Press Co.	40	2,000	75	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225
Suomen Press Co.	30	500	50	Rs. 2	50
Yokart, rest Co.	48	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	612

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.	180
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150		125
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	105
Barton & Co., Ld.	712	200	165	Rs. 5	118
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	50	00	100	Rs. 2	11
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	60	600	87	10 2-3p.	} 11
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	500	6 p.c	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,25	100	1,000	15 p. ct	210
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,50	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	1,500	7 p.c.	675
Bombay Municipal Bonds			375	Rs. 5	65
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	31
Dydoodala Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa tion	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	70
Kaisar-i-Hind Goal Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	74
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ltd.	50	256	250	..	15
Kemp & Co., Ltd.	4,00	250	250	..	250
Marine & Co., Ltd.	4,000	10	100	Rs. 26	331
Mechanics Buildings	4,00	50	40	16 p.ct.	95
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	Rs. 43	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7½	110
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	3 p. c	42
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 10	53
Port Canning Co.	6,00	100	1,000	Rs.	2371
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	5 p.c.	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,0	25	2		71
Thacker & Co. Ld.	2,00	50	500		1,145
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,50	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Fire Mills	00	125	100	25	95
W. M. Mody & Co	00	00	200		195

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bomay, for the week ending 12th February, as compared with the statement of the 19th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 19. Rs.	Feb. 26. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,50,993	45,78,116
do. do. at Branches	17,02,602	17,00,000
Other Deposits	1,81,75,430	1,96,95,310
Post Bills	9,083	10,310
Cash Credits undrawn	9,15,425	7,43,234
	3,70,87,440	3,95,33,130
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,66,653	32,47,031
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	33,23,221	33,14,044
Loans, on Security of do.	43,99,641	46,41,019
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,196	3,134
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,82,19,052	1,89,15,858
Stamps	28,030	28,042
Dead Stock Rs. 3,78,995		
Amt. applied in reduction 3,75,000	3,03,995	3,03,995
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,37,469	4,02,400
Cash and Currency Notes	71,06,283	86,74,607
	3,70,87,440	3,95,33,130

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February as compared with that for the 14th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 14. Rs. A. P.	Feb. 22. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	45,56,504 15 0	46,56,451 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,93,38,489 12 11	1,91,52,603 11 0
Other Deposits	3,13,08,676 3 3	3,02,46,315 4 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,80,882 2 5	3,83,615 11 11
Sundries	13,80,602 9 11	14,08,786 11 5
Rs.	7,70,71,155 11 6	7,58,78,178 6 8
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	72,63,999 9 0	66,46,439 3 0
Other authorized Invtmts	51,81,497 8 0	49,91,703 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,15,77,446 3 4	1,25,85,816 2 4
Credits on do.	75,12,916 13 9	80,85,086 1 8
Bills discounted	2,06,38,961 12 3	2,01,89,030 13 4
Balances with other Banks	4,8,1,362 0 5	3,87,389 10 10
Bullion	1,261 8 6	1,884 8 6
Dead Stock	11,24,359 10 10	11,25,552 7 4
Stamps	9615 14 3	9,508 15 3
Sundries	7,73,782 10 7	7,62,593 6 4
Cash at Head Office	80,23,686 14 7	78,44,184 3 1
Do. at Branches	1,44,86 205 2 0	1,32,45,494 14 0
Rs.	7,70,71,155 11 6	7,58,78,178 6 8

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment on exceptions.

877-70—Crawford and B Mithibai and others L N Banaji and others Tobin and R and Craigie L and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity —Little, S F and N.—(On question of damages.)—Part heard.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. The steam-ship Celerity and others.—Chalk and W. (On question of damages.) Part heard.

F. A. Little—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act. X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Perozbai and others vs. J. C. Cama.

Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-86—Macfarlane E. and H.—Aimae widow vs. Gunputrao Luchminarayan—Ardesir H. and D.

Admiralty Suit.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council—F. A. Little.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

463-86—Mirza H K Ruttonbai vs. Sorabji Pallonji and another.

530-86—Chalk W and S—Jeena Hurji and others vs. Memon Tyab Noor Mahomed and other—Nanu and H.

548-86—Payne G and S—Parwatibai vs. Moya Ahmed Esmail—Little S F and N.

47-87—Macfarlane E and H—Chetty Nursoo Lingoo vs. Burjorji Rustomji Mistry.

52-87—In person Nasserwanji Cursetji Ghandy vs. Ardaseer Burjorji Bahadurji.

Long Causes.

337-86—Winter and B—Luxumon Ramchunder vs. Gooculdas Kurrumsey—Hore. C. and B—Part heard.

441-86—Little, S F and N—Esmalji Ebramji vs Bapuji Framjee and others—Pestonji and E, and Craigie, L and O.

403-86—Tyabji and D—Navalchund Oodeychund and others vs. Mirzamal Sewbux—T. H. Pearse.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

149-86—Chalk, W and S—Battia Vithal and another vs Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas and another—Shamrao P—Part heard.

139-84—Chalk W. and S.—Dadaji Bhikaji vs. Rukhmabai—Payne G. and S.

438-86—Jefferson B. and D—Samulbhai Nathubhai vs. Dwarkadas Lulloobhai and others—Balk and B., T. and D. and in person.

457-86—Winter and B.—Sadanund Balkrishna vs Narayen Bhawoo Chowan and others—Bicknell and K.

249-86—Jefferson B. and D—Janabai vs. Canji Anandjee and others.—Crawford and B. and Mulji B. B.

360-84—Jefferson B and D—Rehimutbai vs Khumissa Kasack and others—Bomonji and H.

510-86—Jefferson B and D—Tulloo Gopal vs Joshee Raghowjee Canji—Wadia and G.

511-86—Nanu and H—T Drewet vs Nuthoo Lalji and others—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

497-86—Hore C. and B.—Henry Haig and others, vs Ruttonchand Vunmallee.—Craigie L, and O Settled.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canjee Anandjee vs. Janabai.—Jefferson B. and D—Part heard.

330-85—Khunderao M—Bhut Pana Sewji vs Bhut Mungulji Doorgaram and another—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

438-85—Macfarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdoolla Aboo vs Aba Moya Haji Ahmed and others.—Tobin and R., and Hore C. and B., and Thakurdas D. and C.

418-86—Janardhun G.—Gunputrao Harri and another vs. Sukaram Vithal and others.

495-86—In person, a paupér—Tooksidas Bhanji vs. Kesserbai Thakurdas—D and C.

415-86—Tyabji and D—Amrutlal Kalidas vs Mahomed Hussan bin Bundu Moya—Craigie, L and O.

499-86—Tobin and R—Kessowji Toolsidas and another vs Harjiwan Mulji and another—Crawford and B.

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PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 26th January 1887.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on the Religious Literature of the Jains will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on THURSDAY the 3rd March 1887, at 5-30 p. m.
LECTURER.—PROFESSOR PETERSON.
SUBJECT.—MAHAVIRA, THE JAIN BUDDHA.
The remaining Lectures of the Series will be delivered on each following Thursday at the same place and hour.
The Lectures are open to the Public.
By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

DUMPHY—February 26, Airlie Brenda, the infant daughter of Mary and Colin Dumphy.
WALLACE—February 20, at her residence in Mysore, Eliza Annie, the dearly beloved wife of J Wallace, aged 38 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.

IT is to be regretted that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have determined to proceed, so far as they can, with their resolution to reduce the remuneration of the present staff of Pilots. If the Pilotage fees are deemed too high, and the state of the finances of the Port will admit of their reduction without injustice to present incumbents, there would be good reason for reducing them; and no doubt it would promote the interests of the Port to have them reduced to the extent of 25 per cent., as proposed by the Trustees. But this concession would be very dearly purchased at the cost of rendering the Pilot service a discontented one, and perhaps an inefficient one also, and we hope that the Trustees will hesitate before finally adopting measures—even assuming that the Government permit them—calculated to bring about such a result through a mistaken idea of economy. Some reduction of salary may perhaps be possible, and even desirable as far as it affects the remuneration of future incumbents; but, in introducing a revised scale of salaries amongst any body of public servants it is usual to give present incumbents the option of choosing between the old scale and the new, and we think that this wholesome rule should not be departed from in dealing with the present members of the Bombay Pilot Service. The present time, when Pilots in common with the rest of the Anglo-Indian community are suffering from the combined effects of the Income Tax impost and the depreciated rupee, seems a singularly inappropriate one to chose for reducing Pilots' pay. Some economy might, no doubt, be effected in the pay of future Pilots, if the Trustees would compensate them for a reduced pay by erecting for them suitable quarters, at or near Colaba, and letting them at a reasonable rate, say at 6 or 7 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Pilots at present have to pay extravagant rentals for their quarters, and the Trustees are in a better position perhaps than any other employers of labour to afford relief in this direction without any cost to themselves. The foreshore to the south of the Sassoon Dock is the property of the Trustees, and could be easily reclaimed to a sufficient extent to secure a site for a row of nice bungalows which could be extended hereafter as occasion requires. Some parts of the strip of ground nearest to the south wall of the Dock need no reclamation at all, being already on a level with the dock wharves, and the whole has a good foundation exposed at low water. What then could be simpler than to take in hand this work? Some of the excavated material for the dock could easily be conveyed to the spot, particularly later on, when water carriage must be used to remove the material of the outer dams; and at present the dredgers are at work in the Sassoon Dock, and a commencement might easily be made in the reclamation by conducting the spoil over the Dock wall on to the foreshore, instead of having it carried off in barges and thrown into the harbour as at present. On a former occasion when the Dock was dredged the spoil was landed on the Dock wharves, and after it had dried was used for levelling up some low portions of the Trustees' land at Colaba, but on the present occasion we notice that it is carried out in barges to a point near the Sunk Rock light-house, and is there cast into the sea, thus helping, we should think, to make future work for the dredgers by silting up the harbour. The Trustees, it would seem from their estimates for 1887-88, have a good sum to distribute in reduction of rates without inflicting a loss on the Pilots, and considering that reductions in rates (estimated at upwards of four lakhs) were made at the commencement of the current year, we think the trade of the Port has every cause to be satisfied with the relief already given to it. Under the Port Trust Act the "Pilotage" account is required to be kept quite distinct from the "General" account of the Trust, and we suppose therefore that there may be some legal difficulty in applying any surplus of the "General" fund to the reduction of pilotage fees. But the shipping interest has been neglected by the Trustees in the matter of dock dues, as the reductions made, as the Port fees have been more than once reduced during recent years, the latest reduction dating from 1st April last, and being from 1½ annas to 1 anna per ton, or a reduction equal to 33⅓ per cent. Such being the case there seems to be no sufficient reason for now reducing the Pilots' hard-earned income with a view to giving the shipping interest a further relief.

Although the reduction of the Pilotage fees has not received the sanction of Government, we notice that it has been taken into account in framing the estimates for 1887-88. Thereceipts from Pilotage fees in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 1,92,623, while in 1887-88they are estimated at only Rs. 1,34,985. The pay of the Pilots in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 97,150½, or a little more than one-half of the pilotage receipts, and after providing a certain portion of the salaries of the Port Department and for the maintenance of the Pilot vessels, a sum of Rs. 33,783 was carried to the credit of the fund for "replacement of schooners." This fund now amounts apparently to Rs. 54,430. There is no obvious reason why it should be added to indefinitely or why the annual surplus of the Pilotage fund might not in future be applied to the reduction of fees, rather than to be capitalized as a "Schooner replacement fund." Such a reduction would not injure the Pilots, provided that their remuneration continued to be calculated on their share of the present receipts, and the reduction is made from the share which remains in trust for other purposes. Judging from the accounts for 1885-86, which showed a surplus of Rs. 33,000 out of a total income of, say 2 lakhs, it would be possible to reduce the fees 15 per cent. without injuring the Pilots, provided that of the 85 per cent. which remains 35 per cent. were retained by the Trustees for the supervision of Pilot craft, while 50 would continue (as seems to be at present) to be used for the Pilots' stipends. Some such compromise is worth consideration by the Trustees.

IF people in India are not as keenly interested in the Imperial Institute as it is understood to be their duty to be, they can, if they choose, plead the example of the public at home, who have not yet, despite an intolerable deal of solicitation, shown that they care much more for it than they do for the wonderful "Church House," by which the Bishops and the clergy intend to commemorate the Jubilee. The other day the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom discussed the subject in London, at the invitation of the London Chamber. Here again the indefinite character of the enterprise, which has made us in India so slow to appreciate its claims upon our support, seems to have stood in the way of its acceptance with a good many people. Others expressed a lack of confidence in the management of the people who were associated with recent enterprises at South Kensington—a distrust which obstinately, and perhaps significantly, survives every effort on the part of those in authority to satisfy people that these same people who made the tea gardens and the *fêtes champetres* of South Kensington shall have nothing to do with the vast scheme for forwarding the commercial prosperity of the Empire and for demonstrating its unity. So that it seems that all the world over the weaker points in the enterprise present themselves in the same light. Other objections are peculiar to England. People are taking a parochial view of the project, and for this the *Times*, thinking that it thereby pays a right deference to constituted authority, ventures to rebuke them, notwithstanding that the parochialism of provincial critics of the scheme manifests itself mainly in a not unnatural desire to see something for their money, Manchester and Liverpool and Glasgow, for example, not being able quite to understand what they are to get in return for money spent in a palatial building at South Kensington. As it was, although the Associated Chambers of Commerce managed to pass a resolution generally approving of the idea of an Imperial Institute, they coupled it with an understanding that they would not be pledged to the locality in which the Institute was to be placed. This, we suppose, is the Associated Chambers' way of intimating to the Prince of Wales that they do not think South Kensington is exactly the most convenient site in the world for a building which, if it is to be resorted to for any useful purpose, must be resorted to by business men. The Associated Chambers were good enough to go out of their way to ask that India should be endowed, in common with the colonies and the industrial centres of the United Kingdom, with "a network of commercial museums." We appreciate the forethought which has gone so far in advance of our own estimates of our requirements; but we have not had sufficient evidence of the value of commercial museums in Europe to be quite as eager to introduce them here as some of our friends at home. We in India, however, have done so little to help the promotion of the Imperial Institute that this unsought and unexpected effort to endow us with institutions of which we have never thought is an act whose generosity at all events we shall heartily appreci

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SOCIALISM IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A number of Socialists attended the afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon and behaved in a noisy manner but dispersed quietly.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

The *North German Gazette* says that Germany will not meddle in the quarrels in the East of Europe, and will not dispute Russia's claims in the Balkans.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.

The Austrian War Minister demands of the Delegations a Military Credit of fifty-three millions of florins.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.

M. Grecoff, the Bulgarian Delegate, has started for Sofia; but Riza Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, has suddenly deferred his departure. It is believed here that this is owing to Russian influence that has been brought to bear.

MR. SULLIVAN'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The question as to who will succeed the Hon. Mr. Sullivan as Advocate-General is being discussed. Mr. Shephard, who acted for Mr. Sullivan for one year, would have had the post, but he is likely to secure a place on the Calcutta Bench. In that case, Mr. Spring Branson will probably be Advocate-General.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

The Council General at Pondicherry has just authorised the Administration to negotiate with the British Government upon the subject of constructing a branch line of railway from Poudicherry to Cuddalore. The present position of the Travancore Railway question is this: the Travancore Government have again decided in favour of a northern route, and in effect say they do not want the line to be taken to Trivandrum, and that a railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon will answer their requirements. This decision is under the consideration of the Madras Government.

DEATH OF A RANEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, Feb. 28.

Her Highness Lalbakhte Saheb of Vadashinor Sinon, Bibizaheb of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, died at 5 o'clock this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

PORT SAID, Feb. 26.

The troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal, homeward bound from Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

FLYMOUTH, Feb. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning, three days before the contract date.

Feb. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here yesterday morning, three days before the contract date

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday morning, three days before the contract date

ADEN, Feb. 26.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 1st inst., arrived here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	46 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Feb. 27.

10 p.m.	74

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	87·3

Sirdar Dilsr Jung has resigned his appointment in the British Service. The Sirdar was an Assistant Commissioner in Berar when his services were first placed at the disposal of his Highness' Government, eight or nine years since, and until his resignation a few weeks ago, his name was still borne on the list of the Berar Commission.

At present the office of Cantonment Magistrate can be held for an unlimited period. It is understood, however, that the Military authorities contemplate the introduction of a change, by which the tenure of this office will be limited to five or seven years.

The health of H. H. the Prince of Arcot is causing the gravest anxiety to his family and friends. He is, it appears, suffering from paralysis.

The *World* says:—"Lady Macpherson is to have a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace, in recognition of the services of her late husband, the gallant Sir Herbert Macpherson, who lost his life lately in Burma. Never was compliment better deserved. Herbert Macpherson was a true soldier, brave, modest, and kind. Any compliment paid to the widow of such a man cannot fail to meet with the approval of the nation at large."

The Calcutta Trades' Association deals with the Silver Question in its annual report, but does not pronounce any opinion on it. "Experts," says the report, "of high reputation in finance are unable to agree what should be done to restore the equilibrium between the precious metals, and we can now only await the report of the recently appointed Royal Commission."

The value of the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of Rs. 45,83,799. This is entirely due to a very general increase in the value of export trade. The export trade with Kabul, Kashmir, and Nepal also showed a satisfactory increase, but was more than covered by a large falling off in the trade with Upper Burma, Karenne, and Siam.

The Lahore paper writes:—"No authentic intelligence has reached us as yet regarding the fight that took place the other day in the direction of Thul, or rather of Biland Kheyl, between the Waziris on the one side, and the Turis and Ghilzais on the other. It may be noted, however, that the dispute is one of long standing and has reference to rights of pasturage The gatherings for the fray had been going on for some time. Large numbers of Waziris, who were working on the new Kohat-Bannu road, left their work to go and join in the fight. The Waziris say they lost forty men, and accounted for three or four times that number of the enemy; but we must wait to hear the real truth of the matter *Audi alteram partem* is a very necessary precaution with reports from beyond the border."

The programme of the Viceroy's visit to the Maharaja of Darbhanga includes a shooting excursion over his Highness's extensive estates in the west of the Purneah district. Lord Dufferin will be the second Viceroy who has shot over the *Kosi-Bara* jungles in recent years. It was there that Lord Mayo, as the guest of the well-known sportsmen, Messrs. G. and J. Shillingford, killed his first tiger on the 9th of April 1870. Lord Mayo was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. E. A. Bourke, Lord Lascelles, and Captain Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp, and nine tiger were shot on the occasion.

The German Imperial line of steamers to Australia will not touch any more at the Chagos Islands, but will call at Colombo, in Ceylon, instead. This will establish a direct fortnightly communication between Germany and India, which, it is hoped, will be of great value to German trade.

Dr. J. Jolly is writing "Nanava-Dharma-Castra: The Code of Manu." The text will be in the original Sanskrit, with notes. It is many years since a reliable edition of the book has been prepared. Among the out-of-the-way things included in Mr. W. C. Borlase's library, to be sold at Sotheby's on Feb. 21, is a unique Chinese manuscript, once held as a treasure by Mr. Ruskin. It consists of a translation of a Sanskrit Buddhist Sutras; the Chinese ideograms being written in silver and gold on a dark-blue ground; and there are thirty illustrations painted on leaves of trees, in very vivid colours, by a Chinese artist, representing "five hundred pictures of holy sages." It is said of the work that it is finer than anything of the kind in the British Museum. Another lot consists of a hundred drawings by a native artist, illustrating Chinese mythology. The Hindoo drawings are also of some interest.

French advices from Madagascar say that the real object of the Malagasy Embassy now in Paris is to obtain modifications in the Franco-Hova Treaty. They attribute this movement to the intrigues of the English, who are said to be still powerful at the Hova Court, in spite of French opposition.

The Home papers report a singular incident in connection with the loss of the Kapunda, which should be of interest to the Psychical Research Society. A young woman named Louisa Benn, living with her mother in Queen-street, Wednesbury, had, much against the wish of her friends, decided to go to Australia, and had joined the Kapunda at Plymouth. Meanwhile her mother had suffered most distressing fears and forebodings. She had in imagination continually seen the Kapunda strike a huge rock in mid-ocean and sink, and had heard shrieks of despairing men and women. Life, under these circumstances, became almost insupportable. A few hours before the Kapunda sailed, she fancied she heard her daughter shrieking "Oh, mother!" and then she telegraphed for the girl's return. The latter was on board, and the doctor advised her to remain; but, taking the advice of another officer, she left the ship, abandoning her luggage, which could not be got at, and returned home. Until news of the disaster arrived, she constantly lamented that she had not proceeded on her voyage, but now her remarkable escape is regarded as matter for thankfulness.

At the request of the Government of India, Mr. Van den Berg, President of the Java Bank, has supplied a mass of information regarding the economic condition of Java under the gold standard, adopted in 1875. He considers that the new currency system has in many respects crippled the development of the country, and points to the depression in Java as compared with the prosperity of the adjacent colonies. "The gold standard, till now at least, has not had the beneficent effect on the welfare of the country that was hoped for at the time of its adoption, and in which I myself for many years have been a firm believer." To search for a remedy, he thinks, is altogether out of the question; the only thing left for Netherlands India is to endure the present evil, and to await the ultimate cure of a general adoption of bi-metallism.

The Bishop of Madras arrived at Cocoanada on the 15th instant, and the same evening confirmed eight candidates. On the 16th he conducted the Jubilee Service in the new Church, which though still unfinished, is a handsome building. The style is Gothic, and it possesses one of the best organs in the diocese, ably presided over by Mr. Simson. In the evening the Bishop was present at the reading of the Presidencial Address to the Queen-Empress in the large pandal erected for the occasion. The next day the Bishop distributed the prizes at the Church School. On the 18th the Church at Dowlaishwaram was consecrated under the name of the Church of the Good Shepherd. It is handsomely furnished through the liberality of friends, among the foremost being the late Colonel Montgomerie, R.E. The next day the Bishop confirmed fourteen candidates at Rajahmundry, and preached on Sunday, his Chaplain taking the services at Dowlaishwaram. On Monday the Bishop left for Ellore, and the stations of the C. M. S. Telugu Mission.

The memorial of the late Sir Charles Trevelyan, designed and executed by Mr. E. J. Physick, sculptor, has been just erected in Cambo Churchyard, Northumberland.

It is reported that the Hon. T. Jackson, for many years past the chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hongkong, will shortly retire and become the manager of the branch in London.

Telegraphic advices received yesterday from Hongkong report the total sales of yarn for the last fortnight to be only 4,500 bales of Indian manufacture. The rate of exchange is quoted at Rs. 220½ per dlrs. 100; and at Shanghai at Rs. 303¾ per 100 taels.

Herr Gustav Praetsch, editor of the *Potsdamer Nachrichten*, has been condemned to six weeks' imprisonment for gross misdemeanour in publishing the false report that Colonel von Villaume, German Military Attache at St. Petersburg, had been shot by the Czar.

The introduction of the New Opium Convention is causing trouble all along the line. At Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow disputes have already arisen between the Customs Authorities and the importers, the former claiming that the new duty and *lekin* is leviable on the opium already on the spot and the importers contesting the claim.

Mr. Morley's recent references to the Liberal Unionists in his speech have attracted considerable attention in the House of Commons. Their controversial tone was generally construed as indicating that the negotiations for a compromise have made little progress, and they are regarded as giving colour to the rumour of the practical breakdown of the Conference.

The Tichborne claimant has at last reached the lowest level of his fortunes. All other means of getting a livelihood having failed him, he is now travelling the United States in a museum caravan, in company with a bearded lady, a fat woman, and an assortment of giants and dwarfs. But he has been shrewd enough to turn his legal experience to account, and in his off hours advises intending litigants for a ridiculously small fee.

A Reuter's telegram from Brisbane states that advices from New Guinea report that the expedition which was sent to Jeannet Island to inquire into and avenge the murder of Captain Craig, of the ketch Emily, and a party of pearl-divers, who were killed there in October last, has accomplished its task. The murderer of the captain was caught and beheaded, and several villages were burned. The other natives who were implicated in the crime escaped.

During a concert which was recently given at San Francisco at the Grand Opera House, a man among the audience, supposed to be insane, made an attempt to kill Adelina Patti by throwing a bomb, which, however, exploded prematurely, injuring only himself. The prima donna was at the time before the curtain responding to the applause. A panic appeared imminent, but was promptly averted by the audience being assured that there was no cause for alarm.

It may not be generally known that Nepal, in token of its nominal subjection to China, sends a tribute to Peking. The Imperial Resident in Tibet lately received a communication from the "King of Nepal" announcing the despatch of a Mission to Peking with the tribute offering due for the eighth year of the reign of the present Emperor of China. The Mission consists of an envoy, assistant envoy, interpreter, and servants. On its arrival at Lhassa, the Resident states that the party will be treated to the customary banquet, and, after presents have been bestowed on them, will be sent forward by way of Szechuen.

The *Chinese Times* gives publicity to the belief that the negotiations between the French Minister and the Chinese Government are not making satisfactory progress. It is supposed that France desires that no Chinese Consuls be appointed to Tonking; that the Yunnan officials permit salt to be imported from Tonking; that the Yunnan officials remove the interdict against opium being sent from Yunnan into Tonking; that the produce of Yunnan, when passed through Tonking, be re-imported by sea into China without payment of import or coast trade duty; that the frontier trading stations be duly regulated.

Sir Richard Temple has submitted to the London School Board the estimates for the coming year. The gross expenditure showed an increase of £30,790, but the receipts showed an increase of £88,000, and, consequently, the amount to be levied by precept was decreased by £57,000. The rate for the coming year would be 8½d. in the pound, a reduction of about a halfpenny in the pound. The new School Board's economies are just such as would win the heart of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph, and any one else who "looks to the totals," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A substantial reduction has been made in the totals, with the result that the rate will come down a halfpenny in the pound at once. That is satisfactory to the ratepayers at first sight no doubt, and as most of them will not care to give a second look, the Board will get a good deal of credit for its economic splash. To those business like economists, however, who judge all outlay by the results obtained, these three facts may be pointed out—first, that some of the reduction is due to the attendance of children having been smaller than was expected; secondly, that the new Board is making less provision for future needs than did its predecessors; and thirdly, that it is cutting down the efficiency of the education—both by reducing the number, and by lowering the standard, of the teachers. The new Board, in other words, is touching less to fewer children (in proportion to the increased population) than the old one. Whether that is an economy which will pay in the end those can best judge who know most of the depression of trade and of the gradual elimination of England in the survival of the best-educated.

MILITARY NEWS.

An official notification may shortly be expected, stating that the following additional regiments are to be raised in the Bengal Army:—one of Goorkhas; three of Sikhs; one of Pioneers; and one squadron of the Guides.

A TELEGRAM has been received, stating that the late Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, whose death in Burma was reported the other day, was murdered whilst he was out shooting alone. Considering the unsettled state of the country, it was almost more than rash to think of going about unaccompanied; but the deceased officer has paid dearly for his error. There are few officers on the Frontier who will not regret "the General," as he was always called.

Private McLoughlin, Highland Light Infantry, committed suicide by hanging himself at Umballa, on the night of Monday last, while a patient in hospital.

Colonels Lockhart and Lowe, who are now in command of brigades in Burma, will be shortly brought on the permanent establishment in India as Brigadiers.

Courts-Martial.—At a European District Court Martial held at Poona on the 14th inst., Private H Armstrong, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, was arraigned upon the following charges:—1st—Breaking out of barracks at Poona on the 4th February. 2nd—Robbery with violence in that he at the place and on the date aforesaid held down Josephina, a Russian Jewess, whilst her dress and box were being rifled by another soldier. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, but not guilty of the second charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days. At a native District Court Martial, composed of European Officers held at Kirkee on the 23rd February, Native Driver Ali Bux, R-4. R.A., was arraigned upon the following charge:—Insubordination—In having at Kirkee, on the 30th January 1887, been grossly insubordinate to his superior officer, No. 53 Naik Sahib Deen, R-4 R A, in the execution of his duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one calendar month.

HOW THE SUNBEAM DID NOT CALL AT RUTNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTNAGIRI, Feb. 25.

There has been a great deal of wailing and gnashing of teeth amongst us owing to the treatment we have been subjected to by your recent distinguished visitors, Lord and Lady Brassey and the Sunbeam party; Mr. Candy, the Collector, received a telegram from Government House that the Sunbeam would call at Rutnagri, on the 23rd, and that some attention should be shown to Lord and Lady Brassey and their party; the latter was almost a superfluous request, as Rutnagiri is always prepared to receive and treat its visitors with the consideration which their rank and status entitles them to. However, on receipt of the telegram, the Collector issued a circular, giving a sort of a programme of what was to be done for the day; some were deputed to arrange for their landing, others to make the necessary arrangements for a big *dejeuner* at the Club, (for we expected the Sunbeam to arrive early in the morning), and the whole station was on the *qui vive*. Those who had not perused Lady Brassey's interesting book of her voyage in the Sunbeam were seen to be busy securing it from this Club library. But all our efforts were doomed to disappointment, for the whole of the 23rd passed off without even the beautiful yacht being sighted, while the great breakfast was simply thrown away. Seeing, however, from your issue of the 22nd, that the Sunbeam was to call at Janjeera, we thought she might call the next day, and there was accordingly a flutter of excitement on seeing, about 4 p.m. yesterday, the signal on the light-house flagstaff that the Sunbeam was sighted. About 5½, Messrs. Candy, Fanshawe and Cursetjee went to the bunder and launched out to sea in the Customs little boat. They were able to sight the Sunbeam when they had proceeded a long way beyond the light-house. She was then good five or six miles away, and as she was only under sail, it was thought that it would be impossible for her to arrive before 8 p.m. They therefore resolved not to disturb the Sunbeam party during the night, but to return to shore, and send a letter on board as soon as she arrived, to know what his Lordship proposed doing. But no sooner had they reached the shore then a sharp fresh breeze commenced blowing, and as sailing vessels were coming in very fast, they thought the Sunbeam would arrive in time to allow of a boat to board her without disturbing any body, and so they again set out, it being almost dark by the time they passed the light-house, and the Sunbeam appeared to be about a mile from them. But instead of coming on to Rutnagiri, she flashed a tri-coloured light, and after sending off a couple of very pretty rockets, it would seem as if she deliberately put off to sea, for the more the Customs boat advanced the further she went, and seeing that she had passed them and was going south, the gentlemen returned back much disappointed, and not in the best of humours. We certainly expected better treatment at the hands of such "Citizens of the World" as Lord and Lady Brassey.

A BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BOMBAY.

The Rev. W. X. Ninde, D.D., a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having spent some months in episcopal duties in India and Burma, is now in Bombay, whence he will embark on the 11th of March. He has presided at the sessions of the North India and of the South Conferences at Lucknow and Madras, and at the Central Conference in Bombay, a delegated body representing both, with a constituency in all the great sections of India, as may be seen by reference to the report of the Boundary Commission, as given in the *Gazette* last week over eight thousand members; twenty-five thousand in the Sunday schools, sixteen thousand in day-schools; several lakhs of property; departments of work having a good increase yearly, with especially interesting developments—with new measures and locations. Recently the Bishop in an address has been heard to say that the Indian field has proved so interesting to him that he would not care to leave it. But five Conferences in Europe, and a mission await him, in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. He presided at the annual session of the Bulgarian Mission on his way out. It is expected that July will find him in London, and within that month he is to be again in his home in the United States of America. We learn that he is to be at Igatpuri next Sunday, and in the new Poona Church on the following Sunday. The recent Central Conference voiced the sentiments of all who have met him and his accomplished daughter, an authoress, during their Indian tour, when it expressed its satisfaction at the results of the Bishop's visit, and the pleasure received from the presence of the fair travelling companion of her honoured father. The Conference, as the outcome of many years of thought upon the subject of episcopal supervision and authority, unanimously resolved that the General Conference to meet in Cincinnati, U. S. A., in May of 1888, be earnestly requested to assign one of the Bishops to India.

THE NATURAL STORAGE OF THE RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my last letter I wrote of the advisedness of combining the two public departments—Forest and Sanitation—with a view to the acquirement for forest—through the instrumentality of the people—of the hundreds of thousands of acres of steep rocky and rugged hill and mountain slopes leased by Government, to the people for cultivation at the rate of one anna per acre. Having regard to the preservation of soil, to the purification of winds, and to the natural storage of water for securing the well-being of animal and vegetable life, the acquisition and preservation of such lands, being the sources of the streams and rivers of the country, are of vast importance and a public duty. It is, of course, a stupendous error that such lands should be under cultivation at all. More particularly in those cases where the soil off the steep cultivated slopes is being annually washed in hundreds of tons into the reservoirs and canals of such expensive irrigation works as lakes Fife and Bhatghur and their distributing channels. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in the following paragraph, referring to the leasing of hill and mountain slopes for cultivation by Government, asked for the appointment of a competent committee of inquiry:—

We wish the Government of India to appoint a competent commission to deliberate on these points, and to determine what practical steps should be taken to prevent the further silting-up of the beds of streams, rivers, and inland artificial and natural lakes, and for the perennial replenishment of our wells and subterranean waters.

When such a committee shall have been appointed by the Government of India, it will be of interest for them to find that throughout the Bombay Presidency there is no lack of culturable flat lands lying uncultivated and available for cultivation. Thus in the northern, central and southern divisions of the Presidency there are no less than 3,288,787 acres of such culturable flat land unappropriated by the people. This does not include the current fallows that are, of course, private property, and on March 31st, 1886, amounted to 4,892,260 acres. Again turning to Madras, the committee would find that there are no less than 8,052,375 acres of flat culturable lands lying uncultivated and unappropriated by the people. The committee therefore would have at their disposal—in addition to the money they would be supplied with by the Government of India for compensating purposes—for the two southern presidencies 11,311,162 acres of flat culturable land with which to effect exchanges with the occupants of hill and mountain lands. Which hill and mountain lands, instead of being a source of immense profit to the country, are annually becoming more and more denuded of soil, more and more incapable of storing the rainfall, more and more a cause of famine, loss and disaster, and to a most dangerous extent have they become a menace to the people—Yours, &c.,

February 23. DEUS.

THE JUHTBILEE.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM EHE MOFUSSIL.

DEWAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, Feb. 17.

The financial condition of the States of Dewas is far from satisfactory and a costly Jubilee programme could, therefore, not be arranged. I can, however, safely say from what I saw personally here, that the demonstration of loyal feeling was most heartfelt and sincere. The Rajah of the Junior Branch is absent at Indore under medical treatment. His Minister, Rao Bahadur Nilkant Janardan Kirtane, was duly instructed by his Highness personally about the arrangements which were to be made here for the celebration of the Jubilee. It was a matter of great regret to his Highness that he could not personally take part in the festivities so his Minister zealously worked in obeying the welcome order of his master. The Rajah of the Senior Branch was present here, and personally superintended the preparations made on the occasion. His Minister, Mr. V. K. Kunte, exerted himself to the utmost in the same direction.

On the morning of the 16th, the troops of both the States paraded at the Dusera Maidan, under the command of his Highness Krishnarow Baba Saheb, the Senior Rajah. When the parade was over, the troops were paid a lump sum of money to enable them to have a dinner party. At 11 a. m. the children of the schools here, numbering over 1,000, were collected together at the Senior Rajah's palace. The girls of the girls' school were taken to the apartments of her Highness the Rance Tarabai Saheb, daughter to the late Maharajah Scindia. His Highness the Rajah distributed sweetmeats to the boys, and her Highness the Rance did the same to the girls. When the children's Durbar was over, 4 prisoners were released by his Highness, and exhorted to conduct themselves properly in future. At 6 p.m., his Highness the Rajah went in a grand procession to the fair, which was specially held yesterday at the temple of Someshwar, situated outside the city. The fair was attended not only by almost the whole population of the city, but by patels and peasants from the surrounding villages. As his Highness started back for the city, the illuminations in the various streets and at the Palace was completed. At 8 p. m., the Durbar at the Junior Palace, was held under the presidency of the Junior Minister, and a Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired. At 9, his Highness the Senior Rajah held a Durbar at his Palace. The Minister and a few Sirdars of the Junior Branch were also present at it. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the "Khurita" from the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, requesting his Highnesses to celebrate, in a befitting manner, the Jubilee of the reign of the Empress of India. Congratulatory verses in Marathi, specially composed in honour of the occasion, were then chanted by two students of the Dewas High School. This was followed by the firing of the Royal Salute of 101 guns. Khillut was afterwards given to Mr. Vishnu Hanumat Olakar, moonim of the firm of Gunosh Das Kishnaji, and Seth Ali Mahomed Nagdekar, the Punches who effected the division of the city of Dewas, under the direction of Mr. A. Shrinivas Row, Minister of Dewas, Junior Branch, now Chief Justice of Gwalior, and of Mr. V. K. Kunte, Minister Senior Branch. This khillut was given to these punches in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them. Dresses were also given to the students who chanted the verses. Distribution of attar and pan closed the Durbar. Fireworks were let off after the Durbar was over. The 17th was entirely devoted to public amusements. In the evening his Highness had an entertainment at the Vishram Baug, at which the Sirdars and Mankarees were invited. The Minister, Senior Branch, gave a garden party, at which all the officers and clerks of the Senior Branch, and the Minister and a few officers of the Junior Branch were invited. The garden party passed off very satisfactorily.

DHANDHUKA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDHUKA, Feb. 18.

The Jubilee of her Majesty the Empress of India was celebrated in Dhandhuka with great eclat. In the morning of the 16th an imposing procession of school boys, belonging to Government as well as private schools, and numbering more than 500, set out singing songs, befitting the occasion, with bands playing, flags flying and a number of police men marching ahead. Throngs of people were collected in the bazaar through which the procession passed, and red powder was profusely sprinkled by the chief constable over the school-boys, who were all in gala dress. The procession marched to Mandalar's bachery and Municipal office came down to the dispensary compound at about 10 a.m. The Government officials and some leading members of the town visited the girls' school, where songs in honour of the Empress were sung by some of the girls, and sweetmeats and prizes were distributed among them. After the procession of the school boys had reached the dispensary compound, they were made to sit in several rows. Songs befitting the auspicious occasion were sung by some boys and then sweetmeats, and prizes were distributed.

At about 5 in the evening the Government servants and some members of the town, numbering over 150, were collected in the library hall to offer prayers. All the Government offices and buildings as well as public places, such as dharmashalas, the public park, gates, &c., were ingeniously and brilliantly illuminated. Two triumphal arches were erected with the inscription "Victoria, Jubilee" written in golden letters on them, and hundreds of flags were flying at all the public offices. The townspeople had also lighted and decorated their houses. At about 8 p.m. there was a display of firework which lasted for two hours.

On the 17th sweetmeats and money were profusely distributed to the poor and infirm, and in the evening there were again illuminations and fireworks.

As a permanent memorial of the occasion, a flight of steps at the Mooltan Tank is resolved to be constructed. The Mahanat of Bhimnath has declared his intention to build a dharmshala, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Dharmshala," in his own village, which being a place of pilgrimage, is visited every year by hundreds of people.

There were also illuminations and fireworks displayed at Dholera by the Thanadar, at Burvala by the Limbdee Durbar, and at Banpur by the Talukdars.

DHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHAR, Feb. 23.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat in Dhar on the 16th inst. His Highness the Maharajah came especially from Indore to attend the festivities. The city had quite a holiday appearance. Public institutions were closed, arches were erected in the principal streets, and the inhabitants in their best attire assembled in the neighbourhood of the palace. Here the troops were drawn up and looked very well. About 5-30 p.m., the Maharajah held a grand Durbar, and announced to the joy of the people the abolition of the transit duties, and also his intention to release fifteen prisoners, five of whom were women and to give Rs. 500 in aid of medical education in connection with the Indore Charitable Dispensary. After the reading of the Viceroy's letter by Mr. Krishnaji Siddheshwar, a Royal Salute of 101 guns and a *feu-de-joie* were fired, and amid the din of the hammers breaking the prisoners' chains, the band played the National Anthem. Then at the request of his Highness the Rev. J. Builder of Mhow gave a short address in English, and offered prayer for the welfare and happiness of her Majesty. This closed the Durbar, when the Maharajah retired to the balcony of the palace, where, surrounded with his head officials, he witnessed the display of fireworks and the illuminations. Throughout the proceedings without any wild exaitrment there was manifest a satisfaction with the quiet and prosperity enjoyed under the protection of the British Rogj, as well as delight in the fact that they were ruled according to Oriental customs by a Prince who is always ready to adopt anything for the comfort and advantage of his people. Ample testimony is borne to this fact by a well-managed hospital, an excellent high school, vernacular schools, a girls' school, and other improvements which contribute to the material development of the State. I am sure that in no place were the expressions of loyalty and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress more sincere than in Dhar. Prince and people alike were anxious to show their loyalty and make the Jubilee Day one long to be remembered. May his Highness the Maharajah long continue to enjoy the affection of his people and the confidence of the Indian Government.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, Feb. 21.

While all India has been celebrating the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty, the inhabitants of the Nilgiris have been no whit behind, and although we may in point of numbers have been at a disadvantage with the good folks of Madras and other of the large Presidency towns, yet I can testify that our loyal demonstrations were every bit as hearty. For some weeks beforehand all thought had centred on the celebration of the Jubilee, and a committee of the gentry of Coonoor, Wellington and the surrounding district having been formed, with Col. Carey of Coonoor as president, the active part of the business began, and a subscription list was started. This was liberally supported, and enabled the committee to draw up a most entertaining programme, which proved a complete success.

At length the eventful Wednesday dawned, and her Majesty's Jubilee commenced with a Thanksgiving Service in the garrison and other churches at 9-30 a.m. At half-past eleven a large concourse of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood arrived at Wellington barracks to witness the trooping of the Queen's Colours by the troops in garrison. The barracks, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, looked immensely pretty hidden in foliage, whilst here and there a Union Jack, a banner of some scroll of particoloured paper with a suitable motto displayed relieved the green of the background. Punctuality at 4-35, the officer commanding the station, Col F. C. Keyser, C.B., rode on to the parade ground, the troops being drawn up in line under the command of Major Daly, Royal Fusiliers, to receive him. Having inspected the men, Col Keyser gave the order to proceed with the trooping, which was very well and prettily performed by the various guards, amid the intense interest of the spectators, numbers of whom have never before witnessed a like parade. At the conclusion the line fired a fue-de-joie in honour of the occasion and the officer commanding the station, removing his helmet, called on the troops to give cheers, which the men did in a most enthusiastic manner, the cheers resounding among the hills. The parade was dismissed, and after the officers had entertained a party at tiffin the festive part of the business began.

A capital programme of athletic sports and other diversions had been arranged to take place in the afternoon on the race-course. Previous to this a procession had been arranged; in this marched the Good Templars, Foresters and other societies, together with the children of the place, and a nigger troupe. Native processions of school children and others arrived soon after. Along the route triumphal arches had been erected, until at the entrance to the race-course a stand was made, and order being obtained, the president read the congratulatory address to her Majesty, which was repeated by the Tahsildar in Tamil, and copies of which printed in the vernacular were distributed. The sports then commenced, while the children and native poor were entertained with a feast. The band of the Royal Fusiliers, by permission of Col. Keyser, C.B., and the officers, performed during the afternoon. At dusk huge bonfires were lighted all over the place, and a capital display of fireworks took place. From every peak a bonfire celebrated the joyous occasion, and could one of our ancestors of the days of good Queen Bess have visited the scene, he would have assuredly imagined he was once more in "Merrie England" with the "Armada" in sight. The barracks at Wellington were also capitally illuminated, whilst a bonfire on the barrack square lighting up the surrounding hills and the band playing completed a picturesque scene. The public buildings had been also illuminated, and the greatest praise is due to Mr. Webb of the Public Works Department for the very able and tasteful manner in which he carried out the numerous decorations entrusted to his care.

The first event of the day over the Jubilee Ball, given by the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers, and this was a fitting finale to the day's proceedings. About 9-30 the guests commenced to arrive, being received by Mrs. Franklin, and dancing was soon in full swing to the strains of the regimental band. The ball room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, looked very pretty with the colours of the regiment guarded by two sentries at the upper end. Most of the gentry from Coonoor, Wellington and surrounding neighbourhood were present, together with a few from Ooty. A splendid supper had been laid for about 250. Sergeant-Major Franklin, in a few appropriate words, proposed the health of her Majesty, which was toasted with the greatest enthusiasm, followed by three ringing cheers, and Bandmaster Coleman then led off with the first verse of the National Anthem, which was sung with great spirit. After supper dancing was resumed with animation, and was kept up till half-past five through a programme of twenty-three dances. The stewards were Sergeant-Major Franklin, Bandmaster Coleman, Qr-Mr. Sergt. Joslin, P.M.S. Willis, Ar. Sergt Beaumont, Color Sergt Cranfield, Color Sergt Sanders, Sergt Instr Simpson and Sergt Higgins. Among the guests were Col Keyser, C.B., and Officers, Royal Fusiliers, Col and Mrs Tickell, Col and Mrs. Carey, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Keir, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Capt, Mrs. an Miss Annesley, Capt and Mrs. Rowan, Miss McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Walter Morgan, Mr. N Benson, Mrs. Serdles, Miss Claridge, Miss Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Faux, and several others.

YELLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YELLAPUR, Feb. 23.

At Yellapur the Jubilee was celebrated by the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to the school boys, who recited laudatory verses in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and by illuminations and fireworks. The poor of Yellapur were also fed, and the foundation stone of a Victoria Jubilee Library was laid. The greatest good-will was shown throughout the rejoicings, and for a small place like Yellapur there was a considerable gathering, both of the inhabitants and from the surrounding villages. The rejoicings extended over the 16th and 17th instants.

AMERICANS AND THE JUBILEE.

A correspondent, himself an American, writes to us as follows:—

There are many evidences that no section of the population of India has been more zealous in the Jubilee observances than have the Americans; they are scattered widely throughout the Empire, as diplomatic representatives, commercial agents, tourists, temporary students of the vast realm, but their greatest number are missionaries of many denominations, who have literally scores of thousands of the natives of India under their care. Their number, position and influence being what are, no lover of the throne can be uninterested in the question as to what is the nature of this persuasion upon the minds of the rapidly growing army of their following. We are happy to find the most pleasing proofs are evident on every hand that these Americans are instilling the sentiments of loyalty to the British rule in India and elsewhere, are stimulating a laudable ambition to be serviceable to Government, and are taking the Jubilee as an occasion for arousing especial enthusiasm as to the benefits of the present dynasty. An American Bishop in a public service at Madras a few days ago alluded in most fitting terms to the fifty years of noble life and public benefaction which the name of Victoria represent, how she won the heart of the world by her manner in the hour she accepted the sceptre on the decease of her predecessor, how no word or act of hers in all the long line of following events has marred the beauty of her reign, how the joylessness of her character, the purity of her example, the kindness and wisdom of her sway have made this Jubilee worthy of the highest regard. It is said that as the Bishop uttered these sentiments, and wished long life to the Queen-Empress, there were fervent responses from the audience. In the company were scores of missionaries who had gathered from all parts of the Empire, from Lahore to Singapore, from Karachi to Bangalore. That ecclesiastical body appointed a committee on the Jubilee having European, Eurasian and native representatives. It prepared through the pen of the versatile editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, a veteran among Indian editors, an able report on the Jubilee, and adopting this, the conference expressed its satisfaction and gratitude in the facts of just rule, encouragement of education, gifts of liberty and uplift to the people, which the British administration symbolizes. The Madras Jubilee Committee accepted this document to be placed in the volume which it will present to the Empress.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND THE JUBILEE

"C. P. H." writes to us:—"It is very satisfactory that the Native Christians, ever loyal, have increased during the Victorian reign, from less than thirty thousand to about ten times that number; their advance is not arithmetical but geometrical; the progress of a decade is relatively very far beyond that of a previous one. They have doubled during the past ten years. That they are becoming a powerful factor in native society cannot be doubted. The *Indian Witness*, Calcutta, has recently published a list of fifty prominent persons in this class, standing at the front as educators, editors, lawyers, and Civil Servants. To our certain knowledge the list could easily have been greatly enlarged. As book makers some of these are read by a wide constituency, not only in India, but in England and America. Some of them were given addresses before Victoria herself. Elite assemblies in lands of the West have wondered at the facility, copiousness and exactness of their English speech. There is a great future before this section of our fellow-subjects. Their devotedness to the Throne is unquestionable. They train their children in intense and intelligent loyalty. An item comes from Moradabad, N.-W. P., that an officer of Government was invited to be present at the anniversary of a Native Christian school. The children sang "Malika ki khair" with a gusto that seemed to surprise the distinguished guest as well as evidently to please him. On a later occasion he gave these young people a beautiful address into which phrases from that translation of the National Anthem were nicely and profusely woven, as

other mail ships afloat. "Making ready" will consist in providing them with coal-bunker protection and arming each of them with six 5-inch guns; and this can be done in ten days. Such, we believe, is the beginning the Admiralty intends to make towards providing the country with an auxiliary fleet. New vessels, as they are built, will be added to it; but in the meantime it is satisfactory to know that in the emergency of war, we shall have nine of the fastest cruisers in the world, powerfully armed and by no means easy to sink, for the protection of our commerce and the destruction of the enemy's.

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL ROBERTS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rangoon, who had a lengthened conversation with Sir Frederick Roberts on the position of affairs in Upper Burma writes:—

Altogether much and durable good work has been accomplished during the last few months, the Commander-in-Chief does not claim to have made a final and definitive settlement of the country. No matter how complete and well-disposed the garrison retained in Upper Burma may be, no matter how well the police force may be organized, occasional outbreaks are, he says, certain to occur during the present year. Our smaller posts will be attacked in some districts, and villages will be looted and burned.

General Roberts has, however, dealt a fatal blow to the insurgents in Upper Burma. All the larger bands have been completely broken up, and their leaders are fugitives, ceaselessly pursued. The rebels and dacoits have received such a severe lesson that they are disheartened, and are surrendering in large numbers. The work of disarmament has been largely carried out. Besides a vast quantity of other weapons, over 5000 rifles and muskets have been already taken or surrendered.

The General fully believes that if the construction of roads in Upper Burma be continued, and an efficient police force be established, the province will rapidly become as quiet as, if not quieter than, Lower Burmah, which, to quote General Roberts' own expression, "has never been wheeled into line," because the police force there has never been properly drilled, disciplined, and organized. General Roberts has taken up the question of police organization with great vigour, and made strong representations on the subject to the Government of India. The Commander-in-Chief is convinced after full consideration that the Burmese may, under able officers and with proper organization be turned into an efficient force for the maintenance of peace and order. During his stay in Upper Burma he introduced a military organization among the police there. This step was found necessary both in the Punjab and Oude on the first occupation of them, and it secured to General Roberts doubly necessary in Burma, where the people are greatly wanting in respect for discipline and in obedience.

He has been very favourably impressed by the progress made in discipline and efficiency by the Burmese police in Upper Burma during the past few months and since their discipline and organization have been vigorously taken in hand. He expressed regret at the desponding tone adopted by the civil officers with reference to the capacity of the Burmese to be turned into an efficient police force. He said that the future of Burma mainly depended on the police force. A large portion of the country could only be permanently held by a Burmese police force. The recent Punjabee police levies, although good fighting men, were merely soldiers under another name and useless for ordinary police duties. Unless an efficient Burmese police force could be organised the permanent pacification of Burma was far distant. To obtain this result in Burma a thorough reform of the present force was required. General Roberts will meet Mr. Crosthwaite, the new Chief Commissioner, in Calcutta, and confer with him on the question.

The most important services rendered by General Roberts have been those outside military operations. The alliance which he has effected between the Government and the Buddhist priesthood is of great importance. The kindlier feelings that he has caused to spring up between our troops and the Burmese people, by his precepts and example, will undoubtedly bear good fruit and facilitate the work of final pacification. The Buddhist archbishop, who has arrived in Rangoon, continues to show himself most anxious to assist us. He had a very satisfactory and friendly interview with General Roberts at the great Shoay Dagon Pagoda.

General Roberts wished to remain three weeks longer in Burma, but the Government of India refused its consent. Had he remained he felt confident that Hla-Oo and probably Boshway would have surrendered to him within the period named.

NETLEY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The winter session at Netley Medical School was closed on Feb. 7, when the prizes were presented by Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The following is a list of those who gained commissions:—

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

	Marks.
E J Morgan	5785
†W H Horrocks	5783
C H Hale	5657
H C Thurston	5476
B H Scott	5316
W C Poole	5261
O R A Julian	5058
G Raymond	5056
E A Burnside	5032
T C M'Culloch	5020
*A B Hinde	4951
A Y Reily	4836
J W Cockerill	4851
J Ritchie	4796
H St G Hore	4795
S Macdonald	4741
E Corcoran	4679
A C Watson	4628
E W Gray	4621
D Stiell	4605
L E A Salmon	4552
G A Wade	4519
J Minnieco	4489
R H Penton	4475
M P Holt	4442
W L Gray	4390
E G Browne	4341
J C Morgan	4263
H J Pocock	4247
G Hilliard	4230
C R Elliott	4193
C A Young	4179
J W Bullen	4150
C J Weir	3140
B J Inniss	4123
P C Thacker	4112
W N Murphy	4106
S F Clark	4073
E M Hassard	4039

† Gained the Herbert Prize of 20l., with the Montefiore Medal and Prize of 20 guineas, and also the Martin Memorial Gold Medal.

* Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—

	Combined Marks.
*R J Manamara	5898
†H W Pilgrim	5741
G B French	5440
F W Thomson	5372
E H Brown	5312
C N Beasley	5114
S H Henderson	5072
G C Hall	5053
B B Grayfoot	4949
D W Scotland	4939
C B M Green	4923
R H Castor	4865
J H Sellick	4819
T E Dyson	4814
E C Hare	4636
F C Clarkson	4573
J G J rdan	4547
J D M Swinburne	4533
H M Morris	4467
A R P Russell	4441
J Morwood	4359
F G Maidment	4275
E A W Hall	4108
J T Blancard	4088
J P Doyle	3947

* Gained the prize in pathology presented by Professor William Aitken, F. R. S. † Gained the Montefiore Second Prize.

General Stewart, after distributing the prizes, addressed a few words to the students, remarking that the present system was open to some objection in not providing for a medical officer to be attached to each regiment. It would be advantageous to adopt such a system, as the surgeons would get to know the men better. He also gave a word of warning to doctors against delegating their duties to others.

Sir J. Fayrer announced that Dr. Waring, late of the Madras Medical Service, had presented his library to the School, a collection said to be the finest library of works on "Materia Medica" extant.

BAKU THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

Not long ago the town of Baku was threatened with partial destruction by the sudden outburst of a natural naphtha fountain, which swamped a number of buildings and for some days was quite unmanageable. Now a volcano of earth and hot mud has broken out about ten miles from the town on the Lok Batan, close to the Ponta railway station, and on the night of Jan. 15, the inhabitants of Baku were alarmed by a shock like that of an explosion, which made all their windows panes tremble violently, while towards the south-west the sky was illuminated by an intense light, as of some terrific conflagration. A similar phenomenon occurred on the following night. It was soon discovered that an eruption from Lok Batan had taken place, and the following information was furnished by the railway officials of Ponta station:—"Quite suddenly, at eleven o'clock at night, the noise of an explosion was heard, and the summit of Lok Batan shot up an enormous column of fire some 350 feet high. The whole country was instantly lit up brighter than day, and the heat could be felt at nearly a mile from the crater. There was scarcely any wind, so that the column continued to ascend quite vertically, carrying with it, as could be seen, large dark substances which appeared to fall again into the volcano. This lasted, with short intervals of subsidence, all through the night and the following twenty-four hours, but luckily the matters ejected did not reach the railway station." The volume of muddy liquid thrown out is estimated at half a million cubic sojenes—the Russian sojene, equalling seven feet—and has spread itself over more than a square mile to a depth of from seven to fourteen feet.

PROPOSED NEUTRALISATION OF EGYPT.

The first formal sitting of the Turkish and British Commissioners for Egyptian affairs took place on Monday afternoon February 1 at the Porte. After some preliminary remarks conveying observations deduced from a careful study of the question in Egypt with a sincere desire for the establishment of permanent tranquility and order in the country, and for the welfare and prosperity of its people, Sir H. D. Wolff (the *Times'* correspondent says) presented a written document embodying his views for the practical attainment of these desirable ends on the basis of the neutralization of Egypt and the defence of the Canal. After a short conversation the meeting was adjourned to a day to be named after communication with Sir Henry Wolff. According to other reports, the outlines of Sir Henry's proposal are that the Powers should undertake to guarantee the neutrality of Egyptian territory without favour to any one Power; the right to be reserved to Egypt to allow the Powers to transport their armies through Egyptian territory in case of need. Egypt would remain under the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the existing treaties between Egypt and the Porte regulating such sovereignty would be recognized by the guaranteeing Powers as the basis of the relations between Egypt and the Porte. The English occupation will cease after the adhesion of the Powers to this convention. The *Daily News'* correspondent says that the Turkish officials regard the project favourably. They were apparently unprepared for it, and have not yet had time to consider its import; but the impression it has produced is favourable.

Sir H. Tyler having asked in the House of Commons on Feb 10, whether Ministers could give any information respecting the proposals reported to have been made by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff at Constantinople having in view the neutralization of Egypt and the Suez Canal, Sir J. Fergusson replied that her Majesty's Government adhered to the declarations they had made in respect of their Egyptian policy. He was not able to make any statement with regard to negotiations now proceeding, but he could say that the reports that had been published did not give an accurate representation of the object which her Majesty's Government had in view.

The Paris "Temps" contains a note relative to the proposals concerning Egypt. According to this semi-official journal, England proposes the autonomy of Egypt, under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, with the maintenance of the tribute to Turkey; the administration of justice restored to Egypt by the suppression of the capitulations; the neutralization of Egypt, but at the same time the faculty to send troops through the Suez Canal or across the land in time of war as well as in time of peace; the transit through the Canal to be free in time of war as in time of peace; England to have the right to require that the majority of the officers commanding the Egyptian army should be English officers; the possibility for England to re-occupy Egypt in case of the disturbance of order: the evacuation of Egypt by the English troops after the Powers have intimated the acceptance of these proposals.

A correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—The various views of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's proposals to the Sultan which have been telegraphed here are naturally the subject of general comment. It is universally conceded that, whilst the total abolition of the capitulations, to be followed by the immediate withdrawal of the British troops, would be much deprecated, the partial abolition of the capitulations, in respect to the Consular criminal jurisdiction, the power of summary arrest of foreigners by the city police, and the taxation of foreigners would be very desirable. The autonomy of Egypt can scarcely be advantageously extended any further, except in regard to the right of establishing its own Customs tariff. With reference to the question of evacuation, no one can at this moment allow to the possibility of fixing a date without its being attended with disastrous consequences.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

A terrible accident occurred at two o'clock on Saturday morning Feb. 5, on the Vermont Central Railway to the Boston and Montreal express. Part of a train fell over a bridge upon the ice of a river, and, the carriages catching fire, the imprisoned passengers were burned to death. The train was an excursion express which left Boston late on Friday night for Montreal, carrying a large number of excursionists—about 125, it is believed—bound for the ice carnival on the St. Lawrence; but until the tickets have been examined, the precise number cannot be ascertained. The accident occurred where the railway crosses a wooden bridge 650 ft. long, spanning the White River, which divides Vermont State from New Hampshire. The speed observed on approaching the bridge over the White River, four miles to the north, was being reduced to fifteen miles per hour, when a rail broke about 500 ft. from the bridge after several coaches had passed over the rail, and when the engine was 100 ft. from the bridge. The driver felt a jar and reversed the engine. He looked back and saw a passenger coach plunge into the air as the head of the train passed the bridge. Then a coach toppled over, followed by another coach, and then by two sleeping coaches. All fell about 70 ft. from the bridge into the river, which was covered with thick ice. The locomotive and the luggage and postal coaches crossed safely. The fallen coaches lay on the ice, and the stove soon set the wreck on fire and ignited the wood-work of the bridge, the whole burning with fury. The night was intensely cold and the moon was shining brightly.

The *Standard* correspondent says:—

The struggles of the unhappy victims were fearfully unnerving to those who had extricated themselves. One man who had got out unhurt, returned to his wife, whom he could touch but not release, and perished with her. Some were dragged out with their clothes in flames. Others tore off their garments in order to reduce themselves to a size small enough to crawl through the apertures that afforded a chance of escape, and found themselves absolutely unprotected from the intense cold. Two boys college companions, conversed together as they remained, pinned in immoveable positions awaiting the rapidly advancing fire. The fire came, and set one free, the other was consumed. Few of the survivors have not some pitiful stories to tell of their escape and of their terrific struggles to rescue, with their naked hands, those who proved to be beyond human help; their efforts were continued until the flames drove back the would-be deliverers. Within half an hour all was over; the tragedy was complete, and the only evidence of the indescribable horror of the last thirty minutes lay in the charred fragments, the shapeless metal, and the glowing embers—all that remained of the bridge and the cars. The nearest houses were five miles away, and before help arrived from them the cold had increased the number of the deaths. About thirty passengers who were in the forward part of the train escaped unhurt; of those in the rear cars seven suffered only slight injuries, and twenty-six were seriously injured. That gives a total of sixty-three who are believed to have escaped with their lives, and leaves a remainder of sixty-two who suffered in this terrible calamity. Remains have already been collected which are supposed to represent forty bodies, and the search was not then complete. Identification will in many cases be impossible.

The latest reports place the list of deaths at between seventy-five and eighty. A horrible sight was presented when the ruins of the fourth carriage of the train were cleared away. Twelve bundles of burned flesh charred out of all human shape were found in the rear end of what had been a carriage. Six bodies were found all huddled together. These passengers had either gathered around the stove, as the night was very cold, or else had tried to make their escape from the rear door and could not get out. It is possible that all had been killed outright, and so did not suffer the agonies of death by fire. In the middle of the carriage two more burned bodies were found, and in the forward part four more. An examination of the bridge over the White River shows that about six feet of rail broke at a distance of about twenty rods from the commencement of the bridge. At this point there are marks on the ground and sleepers of a wheel having gone off the line, thus giving conclusive evidence of the cause of the accident.

A PROPOSED GRAND COUNCIL OF WAR.

The "Courrier des Ardennes" of the 28th of January publishes the draft of a Bill taken from a pamphlet on the "Law of Nations" by the Abbe Defourny. The object of this Bill is to constitute a Grand Council, charged with the examination of all international disputes, and without whose sanction no declaration of war should be issued. This Bill would establish a council similar to our own Privy Council before it was mutilated by the statute of Queen Anne. The "Courrier des Ardennes" says that several Paris papers have been discussing this remarkable project; and the French Government appears already to have taken advantage of its suggestions, if it is true that no military movements in France are to take place without the authorization of the Conseil d'Etat. The following is a translation of the proposed Bill:—

Concerning the exercise of the prerogative of the President of the Republic and of Parliament in the matter of declarations of war:—

Article 1.—There shall be instituted by the side of the French Government a Grand Council of the Law of Nations, acting in the same manner as a High Court of Law, for the examination of and judging of the justice of causes of war. Despatches, reports, correspondence, and generally all documents relating to international conflicts shall be communicated to it by the Foreign Office.

Article 2.—The President of the Republic is judge, with Parliament, of State reasons in the matter of a war to be undertaken, and he disposes of the armed force against other nations with the assent of the Chambers. But the President shall not be able to ask for this assent, nor the Parliament be able to give it, and neither the one nor the other shall be able to decree a war, without the Grand Council of the Law of Nations having previously been put in possession of the matter, and without the Council assembled as a High Court having given its judgment with reasons establishing the justice of the *casus belli*.

Article 3.—Neither before nor after the assent of the Chambers shall the President of the Republic be able to proclaim war, nor the Ministers be able to order any act of hostility whatsoever against a foreign nation, or tribe, before having declared to it the "casus belli"—that is to say, having notified to it by embassy the judgment, accompanied by reasons, of the Grand Council, and having called upon it to repair the injury committed against the French nation described in the said judgment, and having certain knowledge of its refusal to do justice.

Article 4.—In case of a declaration and proclamation of war at the same time that the order to commence hostilities is transmitted, the judgment of the High Court, or summary declaration of the just causes of the war, extracted from the said judgment, shall be publicly read at the head of each squadron and battalion of the French armies and placarded in all the communes of France.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ZEMINDARS OF THE PUNJAB.

Mr. De Lisle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Begar or forced labour was still compulsory in Kooloo (Punjab), although ordered to be discontinued since last August: whether the assistant commissioner had issued an order compelling the zemindars of Kooloo to carry the road overseer's baggage without any remuneration whatsoever, and whether other subordinate officials enjoyed the same privilege; what number of deaths had occurred among the zemindars living at high elevations ordered down into the valleys during the heats of summer; and whether the upper valley was still unprovided with dispensaries, schools, and post-offices.

Sir J. Gorst: The Kooloo being in a very backward state of civilisation, it is thought that the administration of the country would break down without some form of forced labour. The practice has therefore been regulated, not abolished, as stated in the question. All forced labour, except that necessary for maintaining existing roads, is to be paid for at its fair market value. The Secretary of State has no information as to the specific order referred to. But the task of carrying the road overseer's baggage on a tour of inspection would be part of the labour necessary for maintaining existing roads. No deaths have been reported to the Secretary of State as having occurred from the causes referred to. The district of Kooloo has a post-office, two dispensaries, and six schools. The latter are ill-provided with scholars, although attending school is regarded as forced labour, and exempts the parents of the children from any further demand.

THE FATAL FIRE AT MADRAS.

In reply to Sir R. Fowler, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State's attention had not been specially directed to the delay in holding the inquest at the late fire in Madras till the hon. baronet gave notice of this question. The circumstances of that lamentable accident have received the most careful attention from the Governor of Madras, and the Secretary of State had no reason to think that the time at which the inquest was held had escaped his observation, but the attention of the Governor of Madras will be specially directed to the matter.

LAND SPECULATIONS IN MADRAS.

Lord Cross, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, said the question whether Mr. Sullivan had infringed the rules relating to the holding of land by Government servants, and, if so, to what extent, was taken into consideration last year by the Secretary of State in Council. Before any final decision had been come to on the case, Mr. Sullivan placed his case in the Council of the Governor of Madras at the disposal of the Secretary of State, who, after a careful examination of all the circumstances, arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty to advise her Majesty that his resignation should be accepted. Mr. Sullivan ceased to be a member of the Council on Dec. 7 last.

FOREIGN PLATE.

In answer to Mr. Kimber, Baron H. De Worms said: I understand that the instruction issued by the Commissioners of Customs are that every article of foreign plate which is claimed to be of Oriental pattern, and therefore exempt from assay, should be submitted to them for their personal inspection. After seeing the plate, and considering any reports which may be called for from their experts in any doubtful cases, the Commissioners themselves decide whether in their opinion the claim is a proper one, and issue directions accordingly. The question of the abolition of compulsory hall-marking is too important to be dealt with in the manner suggested by the hon. member, and I can only say that the subject shall receive consideration when a fitting opportunity occurs.

INCOME-TAX IN INDIA.

In reply to Dr. Tanner, Sir J. Gorst said: According to law in India income-tax is payable on salaries only, and not on travelling or other allowances granted to meet specific expenditures.

ZANZIBAR.

In reply to Mr. F. Stevenson, Sir J. Fergusson said: A complete agreement has been arrived at between England and Germany as to the frontiers of the Sultanate and as to the respective spheres of interest of the two Governments. The French Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar have assented to those portions of the agreement in which they are interested. Papers are in preparation, and will shortly be presented.

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN LONDON.

Owing to the publicity given to the police prohibition of the proposed Socialist torchlight procession in commemoration of the riots last year, large crowds collected on Tuesday night, Feb. 8, on Clerkenwell Green. By nine o'clock some five or six thousand persons had assembled. They were addressed by various orators, the speeches being of the usual violent type. A strong force of police, mounted and on foot, were on the spot. Shortly after nine o'clock some of the Socialists attempted to light torches, but were prevented by the police from doing so. After the speeches had been delivered the mob dispersed in various directions. One portion, numbering about 300 boys and young men, proceeded by Aylesbury-street and Compton-street into the Goswell-road. On reaching the baker's shop of George Embach, at the corner of Compton-street and Aylesbury-street, they commenced operations by smashing a large plate-glass window with a stick. They next attracked the shop of Mrs. Chipp, of 66, Compton-street, but did not steal anything. The owner of the adjoining premises, Mr. Geering, a butcher, lost joints of meat valued at £20. He fired a revolver several times, and the men made a more precipitate retreat than they propably would have done had they known that the weapon was merely loaded with blank cartridge. In their flight the rioters lingered for a moment to hurl a volley of stones at the windows of the Harrow Inn. Turning into Goswell-road, where the tramway lines were being repaired, they found a plentiful supply of missiles, of which they took ample advantage. At Tarling Brothers' tailoring establishment they completely demolished a sheet of plate-glass covering the entire front of the ground-floor. Messrs. Crisp, card-box makers, and Mr. De Pinna, landlord of the Horseshoe Tavern, had their windows broken. Mr. Ezra Hann, a shopkeeper, not only had his plate-glass window broken but his stock was damaged. Three large granite stones were thrown through the window, and passed close by the head of Mr Hann's son. The rioters marched to Aldersgate-street, where they were confronted by a body of the City Police. In spite of this, they did not immediately abandon their mischievous career, but the only premises damaged were those of Messrs. Goodall, stationers, and two or three other firms. The rioters made their way as far as Newgate-street, where their progress was checked, the constables working their way among them and dispersing them. Two arrests were made, one of the prisoners being caught in the act of throwing a stone in Fann-street. At eleven o'clock at night order had been restored. Another contingent of agitators, composed apparently of men residing in the western suburbs, walked in the direction of Pimlico after the meeting. They indulged in a good deal of horse-play and a little stonethrowing.

RUFFIANISM IN LIVERPOOL.

Since Mr. Justice Day made his famous tour through Liverpool in search of evidence of the existence of the "High Rip" gang, there has been a cessation of the ruffianism affected by the members of that disorderly body; but a fresh outbreak has now occurred of a more reprehensible kind than usual. Four young roughs, the oldest of whom is only twenty years of age, on the evening of the 4th inst. entered a pawnbroker's shop, and began pulling things off the shelves. The shopman interfered, and they then drew knives; but as he armed himself with a block of wood, they retired, and made their way to a little shop kept by a woman named Morris, who was standing at the door with a child in her arms. Pushing past the woman, the ruffians seized jars of sweets, canisters of tea, and other articles, and threw them about the place. The woman cried for assistance, and two brothers named John and William Reid came from the rear of the house, and were at once attacked by the roughs with knives and slung shots, and stabbed. After breaking the shop-windows the gang went across the street, and one of them entered a butcher's shop, seized a man named John Smith round the neck, and stabbed him. The two Reids and Smith were conveyed to the Stanley Hospital, and meanwhile the murderous ruffians had entered a clothier's shop, and had begun helping themselves to shirts, coats, and other articles. While there, a crowd began to assemble, and the band made their way through it, striking out right and left with knives and slings. One boy received a severe blow on the head and was taken to a dispensary. Several other shops were visited, but by this time a "hue and cry" was being raised, and no further serious damage was done. Three of the gang, Francis Macatewey, George Baker, and John Baker, were arrested and, being brought up at the public court, were remanded. The fourth, M'Call, was afterwards arrested.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven wrote on Thursday, Feb. 4, to the Prime Minister, tendering his resignation of his office of Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department. On Wednesday Lord Dunraven had an interview with Lord Salisbury, at which that resignation was accepted. Lord Dunraven has addressed the following letter to Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

I should be exceedingly sorry if any misapprehension arose as to the motives for my resignation, and I therefore hasten to say that I resigned on financial and general grounds, and not on any point connected with the Colonial Department, I am strongly impressed with the necessity of making some distinct effort in the direction of financial reform. Retrenchment ought, I think, to be raised from the condition of a mere abstract idea into the region of practical politics. There are certain great principles which I have always advocated to the best of my ability. I believe that the strength of the Tory party depends in the future upon the due recognition of those principles, and I am sure that the maintenance of the Union depends upon the strength of the Tory party. I cannot but feel that in the legislation to be proposed to Parliament those principles are not sufficiently recognised. I became convinced, therefore, that it would be impossible for me to give the Government that unqualified support that is due from a member of the Government; and I desired, for my own sake, to assume a position in the party in which, while supporting the Government as far as possible, I should be free to express my opinion and free to abstain from taking any active part in legislation with which I might not wish to be identified.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

A Constantinople telegram says that private information received there states that Russia will make the nomination of a Russian general as Minister of War and the acceptance of M. Zankoff's demand for the reinstatement of the Bulgarian refugee officers a *sine qua non* for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. It is expected in Turkish diplomatic circles that these proposals would be positively rejected by the Bulgarian delegates, in which case the negotiations would be broken off and the deputation would leave Constantinople. The assembly of a conference would then be doubtful. Another report from the Turkish capital is to the effect that M. Zankoff is seeking to forward his purposes by intrigue at the Palace. He has pointed out to the Sultan that numerous well-organised committees adverse to the Regency exist throughout Bulgaria, and that these only await the summons to action to do away with the principal men of the party in power. Such action, says M. Zankoff, would be certain to bring these committees into conflict, and civil war will ensue, furnishing Russia with her long-sought-for excuse to occupy the country and restore order. This picture, it is stated, has made an impression upon the mind of Abdul Hamid, who is now quite ready to call for the resignation of the Regency.

It is reported from Philippopolis that the adherents of the Zankoff party are redoubling their efforts to throw the entire province of Eastern Roumelia into a state of disorder, in the hope by this means to compromise the Bulgarian mission and delegation now in Constantinople. From Adrianople these malcontents have addressed two letters, one to the deputies and the other, a so-called "open letter," to the population generally, calling on them to demand the establishment of good relations with Russia, and to remove the Regents and Ministers. "Do this or you will answer for it by your lives!" The police of Sophia have arrested a lady who is reported to have admitted that she was sent there by Russians in Constantinople in order to induce the superior officers of the army by bribery to issue a "pronunciamiento" and overthrow the Regents and the Government. Vigilance committees are being organized all over Bulgaria. The object of the committees will be to maintain Bulgarian independence, and to deal summarily with persons who accept Russian bribes to work against their country.

SERIOUS MINING RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.

A serious strike riot broke out at Blantyre, near Glasgow, on Monday night, Feb. 7, on the return of the miners from a meeting in Hamilton. Information was sent to the police head-quarters at Hamilton, and two mounted policemen were despatched, one of whom in riding through Stonefield was struck on the mouth with a stone and three of his teeth were knocked out. Chief Constable M'Hardy, on learning the serious turn of affairs, took out a strong force. He was accompanied by Honorary Sheriff Forrest who read the Riot Act. By this time the mob had wrecked and looted two provision-shops and were spreading through the public-houses, many of the younger members of the mob being visibly affected with drink. Sergeant Charles received a bad wound on the arm with a stone, and several others were struck. They ultimately dispersed the crowd and at three o'clock all was quiet. The rioting recommenced at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. By eleven matters became so serious that the merchants met and telegraphed to Hamilton for assistance. Shortly afternoon Sheriff Birnie arrived along with the chief constable and with mounted and foot police. The mob, who were engaged wrecking Dixon's store, received them with showers of stones. The Sheriff read the Riot Act and the police charged the mob. After a lull of an hour the riot broke out anew. About two o'clock the mob broke into and sacked the co-operative stores in Baird and Hall, opposite the end of the village. The police were brought round, and charged and dispersed them amidst a shower of stones. Matters, however, became still more serious, and a troop of hussars and 170 police from Glasgow were sent to reinforce the local constabulary. After nightfall matters looked very serious. In the village of Stonefield the rioters had broken into the police office and rescued the prisoners, and the looting of provision shops was proceeding apace, when the hussars and the extra police arrived. The cavalry at once charged the mob and dispersed them in every direction, and it is reported that the casualties are numerous. At least ten policemen are more or less seriously injured, and the damage to property is very extensive. About a dozen shops and stores were completely looted, goods not carried away being much damaged.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Feb. 8; Sir Bernhard Samuelson presiding.

Mr. Lister [Bradford] moved:—"That the friendly relations happily existing between this country and China justify the hope that another attempt to open Thibet to British trade by way of India may be successful, and that her Majesty's Government be urged to adopt measures to secure so important a result without delay." Thibet, he said, was a promising market, and if the Indian Government took the matter in hand much would be done. He was glad to recognise the anxiety of the Indian Government to extend commerce in every direction, and it was only necessary to approach them and call their attention to the subject. This being seconded, Mr. Elwyn, a recent traveller on the Thibet frontier, confirmed the importance of the country as a market for British goods suitable for a cold climate. No one had gone far over the border except a French mission. The people were friendly, and desirous of trading, and the only obstacle was the jealousy of the Llamas, who governed them. The trade was now increasing very rapidly, having gone up from Rs. 134,000 in 1884 to Rs. 1,169,000 in 1886. Last year a mission was sent by the Indian Government, but owing to the Burmese difficulty it was stopped, and the overture was checked. Action on the part of the association would strengthen the hands of the Indian Government. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cain, M.P., moved:—"That this association urge on the Government the very great importance of developing the railway systems in India, and that they be urged to give the matter immediate attention with a view to assuring the building of new railways at the earliest possible date." As proof of the need for extension he showed that between 1881 and 1885 the mileage had increased from 8,760 miles to over 12,000; passengers from 49½ millions; to 81 millions; goods from 10½ millions to 19 millions; while the return per cent. had gone up from 4·77 per cent. by 5·34 per cent. The resolution was seconded and warmly supported, the advantage of commercial lines in India as opposed to mere frontier strategic lines being insisted on. The resolution was adopted.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

Another conspiracy has just been discovered in St. Petersburg, this time among the military students. It is difficult as yet (the *Times'* correspondent says) to get at the details of the affair; but, however stupid or serious the plot may be, or however exaggerated may be the reports which are now being circulated here about it, there is no doubt that something wrong has again been brought to light by the authorities. On Saturday last a young Prince, a cadet in one of the military schools, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. For this fact I can vouch; but no reason of any kind was given for the act, and the matter was hushed up as much as possible. What, however, I cannot absolutely vouch for as yet is the report that the young Prince was led to the act by complicity in some plot or the other, which he believed had been discovered. This is the report, and it is further stated that a searching inquiry into the matter in one or two of the military and naval schools has resulted in the arrest of a large number of young men, as well as of two or three naval officers. The real truth will probably only be known after some days. The arrests are stated by some persons to number already 100.

A REVOLVER INCIDENT IN AN AMERICAN COURT.

There was an impromptu duel in an American county court the other day. E. A. Miller, proprietor of an hotel, burned at Pocahontas two months ago, was on trial for incendiarism. When the hotel was burned, two brothers named Baber lost their lives. John L. Baber, a brother of the victims, believing Miller has caused the fire to get the insurance, engaged detectives to make inquiries, and the trial was the result. One of the witnesses against Miller was an insurance agent named Baldwin. Colonel May, counsel for the defence, questioned the sincerity of this witness, who thereupon "ripped out an oath and a revolver, opening fire upon May," who was painfully wounded in the leg. Baldwin fired five times. Every shot took effect, but "only one struck the man aimed at, the others being distributed among the spectators." A clergyman received a scalp-wound; one man was shot in the mouth, one received a flesh-wound in the arm, and another a slight wound in the head. Colonel May returned Baldwin's fire, firing twice without effect. The attack "was totally unexpected, and created intense confusion and excitement." At the first shot the spectators in court rushed pell-mell for the door, and the room was speedily emptied.

A SHIP'S CREW EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

A letter dated Apia, Navigator's Islands, Dec. 13, says:—"Terrible news reached this place a few days ago. A number of Melanesian labourers belonging to the island of Malaita, in the Solomon Group, being on their way home have eaten up the entire crew of the ship which was conveying them, and then plundered the vessel. All Apia is in the greatest excitement, as we thought such an occurrence no longer possible. The captain and mate were residents of this place; they leave wives and children. The crew consisted of Paratongans and other Polynesians. Nothing further is yet known, and it will be very difficult to find out whether any provocation had been given to the cannibals. I was at the harbour when these Solomon Islanders were shipped. Counting men, women and children, they numbered about sixty persons.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH BY FIRE.

St. Luke's Protestant Church at Cork was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The fire was discovered at six o'clock and spread rapidly through the building. The military and the fire-brigade were summoned, but the fire was not got under until the edifice was completely burned out, together with the schools, which were underneath the building. The memorial windows, the brass lectern, the pulpit, the organ, and two harmoniums were destroyed, the whole loss being estimated at £10,000.

THE BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The "Overland" mail writes:—We are glad to observe that this society is giving signs of healthy vitality. It has a magnificent field to work in India, the subjects it investigates are in themselves intensely interesting, and the facts which with due diligence on the part of its increasing membership it should be able to collect cannot but be of the highest value. We have before us the first issue of its *Journal*, which shows that the number of members is already respectable. Among late additions is the Duke of Connaught. The sub-committee's report on the Hairy Man of Burma has already appeared in the newspapers. There are one or two papers of exceptional interest; the President's "On Divination by Hazirat among the Indian Musalmans," and Lieutenant-Colonel Gunthorp's "On the Ghoosts or Gaddi Gaolis of the Deccan." In his opening address the President sketched an outline of work to be done which will occupy the society for many a long day. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that he had been particularly struck by a curious custom, which obtained among the Mhars and Mangs of the Central Province of swearing a man on the tail of a dog. That animal he believed, was the death-hound, the Kerberos of the Greeks, which occupied so conspicuous a place in all mythologies. He hoped, at some future time, to submit to the society his views regarding the dog in myth and custom. The society, he said, might also direct its attention to the institutions connected with the genesic development of man. He referred especially to the rites of the Wama-marga in Saktiworship, and to the dedication of dancing-girls to the service of the temple, *e.g.* The Murlis at Jejuri in the Deccan a shrine which had not yet been described. We may point out to anthropologists and enthnologists the advantage of opening up correspondence with the society which is in a most favourable position for collecting information.

The Journal promises to be a most valuable publication and cannot be overlooked by English, American and Continental scientific societies or libraries.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND ROBBERY BY AN INNKEEPER AND HIS WIFE.

An innkeeper and his wife and son at the little market-town of Leitomischo, in Moravia, have just been arrested on a charge of having, during the last twenty-five years, murdered no fewer than eleven persons. The victims were all travellers who had put up for a night at the inn, and who had shown that they were in possession of money. For a considerable time the suspicions of the police had been aroused by the sudden disappearance of visitors staying at the inn. Among the latest cases was a cattle-dealer who, after visiting the market, was returning home with the proceeds of the sale of a herd of cattle, and a young baron who had won a large sum in a public lottery. After putting up at the inn, these men, like others before them, were never heard of again. The body of the baron was found in a field close by. The last case was that of the sudden disappearance of a lady, who was undoubtedly murdered and robbed.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM ZULULAND.

The news from Zululand (the Durban correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, says) is disquieting. The British Resident there insists upon the Zulu acceptance of the boundary as approved by Sir Arthur Havelock on pain of England withdrawing her protection and leaving the Zulus at the mercy of the Boers. The Zulus begged for time to consider the demand of the Resident, which, however, the latter refused to grant. The Boers are consequently preparing to coerce the Zulus, while the Natal colonists are highly indignant at this official betrayal of the native interests. Moreover the Zulus emphatically deny that they ever consented to accept the Havelock settlement, and protest very strongly against it. They are holding meetings, at which the conduct of the Resident is denounced. The situation must be regarded as serious, as the Zulus can put about 20,000 men into the field. News from the gold fields of De-Kaap and Swaziland announces that new and rich finds have been made. Among other discoveries a nugget weighing twenty-nine ounces has been found outside Barberton.

OBITUARY.

General William Edward Mulcaster, whose death occurred at Bath on the 4th ult, was the eldest son of Captain Sir William Howe Mulcaster, R.N., C.B., K.C.H., K.T., and was born in the year 1820. He entered the Bengal Army on the 4th of April, 1837, and first saw service in Afghanistan in 1841, where he served with the force under General Pollock at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and was severely wounded. He was also present at the relief of Jellalabad, and received the Afghan medal. He then served throughout the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46 with "Christie's Horse," being present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, receiving the medal and two clasps. He next served with the 7th Irregular Cavalry in the second Punjab campaign in 1848-49, and was present at the siege of Mooltan and in all the engagements under General Whish including the action at Soorjkhoond, for which he recieved the medal and clasp and the brevet rank of Major, and was also appointed to the command of the 14th Irregular

NOTICES.

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It Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

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AGUE IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, and thereby prevent stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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Act with speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

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PRICES ON APPLICATION.
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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!

A 10 Ton Size	BECK-REECE	Machine will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	"	"	"	"	"	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size	ETHER	Machine makes	5 lbs.	"	"	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	"	"	6 lbs.	"	"	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
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SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture nd erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHE 1878,
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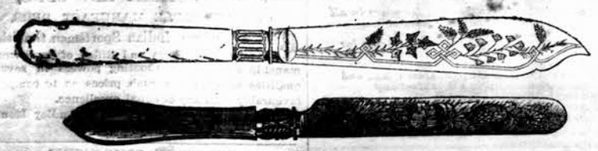
FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS.

In Fancy Wood Cases, Lined with Satin Cloth.



	Rs. a.
12 pairs of Fish Eating Knives and Forks, as illustration, with Electro Plated Beaded Handles, and hand some engraved Blades	115 0
6 pairs do. do. do.	58 0
12 pairs All Electro Plate Fish Knives and Forks, and Fish Carver and Fork, all in one case, handsomely engraved with Fish and Ferns. Price complete	112 8
12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, as illustration, with solid Ivory Handles, and engraved Blades	130 0
6 pairs do. do.	65 0
6 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, with solid Ivory Handles, and handsome Scroll engraved Blades	68 0
12 pairs Fish Knives, Ivory Handles, and handsome engraved Blades	135 0
12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, with solid Pearl Handles, and very handsome engraved Blades, in Rosewood Case, very suitable for presentation	225 0

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

In Fancy Wood Cases, Lined with Satin Cloth.

	Rs. a.
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks (as illustration), with solid Pearl Handles, and engraved Blades	145 0
6 pairs do. do. do.	78 0
6 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, solid plain pearl Handles and plain Blades	54 0
6 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, solid fluted pearl Handles and engraved Blades	68 0
pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, handsome chased electro-plated Handle and engraved Blades	36 0
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with beaded electro-plated Handles and engraved Blades	80 0
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, as illustration, with solid Ivory Handles, and engraved Blades	100 0
6 pairs do. do. do.	50 0
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with solid plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades	66 0
6 pairs do. do. do.	37 8
6 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with solid pearl Handles and engraved Blades	40 0
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with solid carved Ivory Handles and handsome engraved Blades	100 0

PRESENTATION DESSERT CABINETS.

	Rs. a.
Dessert Cabinet, containing 12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with solid Pearl Handles, and elaborately engraved Blades, 2 Fruit Spoons with Gilt Bowls, Grape Scissors and 2 pair Nutcrackers	225 0
Dessert Cabinet, containing 6 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with solid Pearl Handles, 6 Fruit Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Grape Scissors, and 2 pair Nutcrackers	125 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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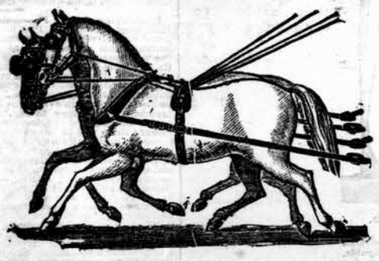
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs 250 to Rs. 450



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Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 200.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

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SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } PGRANT AND SON

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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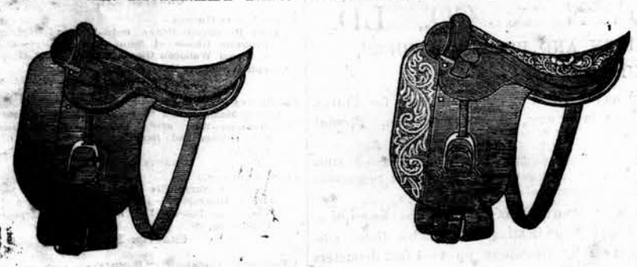
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST TO HAND.



THESE SADDLES have all THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. are LIGHT, DURABLE, and BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED. They have been made to our own instructions, and with careful regard to Indian requirements.

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Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat ... ...Rs. 100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome ... ,, 125 to 135
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THE NEW PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP can be supplied with the above at the Additional Cost of Rs. 9-8.

This Stirrup is the *most perfect yet invented*, exceedingly simple in Construction and instantaneous in Action, retention of the foot is therefore impossible.

DUNNETT & Co.,

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CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	,, 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	,, 55
The same with alarum	,, 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-piece with lever movement	,, 70
The same with alarum	,, 80
4 In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	,, 90
The same with lever movement	,, 100
5½ In. high do. do.	,, 115
The same with repeater actions	,, 125
The same repeater and alarum	Rs. 130 & ,, 140
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	,, 200
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	,, 225
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	,, 275
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	,, 450
Do. extra Polish	,, 120
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	,, 150
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	,, 75
	,, 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch-movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, a still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed ..... Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	80
Do. Time-piece with seconds hand.	65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial	30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements ..... Rs.	to 60

Price List of WallClocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

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A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, chaps, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

Sold in 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" became another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and graceful fragrance.

PRIZE GOLD MEDALS—LONDON, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

GOLD DUST BOUQUET | WHITE VIOLET
ESS. BOUQUET | CHYPRE
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

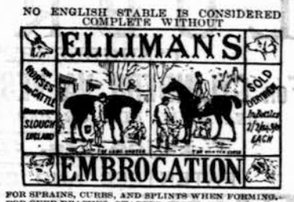
ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and is exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.
From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire, "Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
H. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.'

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
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Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
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Do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp ..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 3 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs. 2 0
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4.	Fines (Lady)	,, ,, 3 0	10.	Prince Boris	,, ,, 2 0
5.	Bosphorus	,, ,, 3 8	11.	Victoria	,, ,, 1 0
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,, 3 0	12.	Sultana	,, ,, 1 0

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITZE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb. ..... Rs. 12 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. ..... Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb. ..... ,, 8 0 | No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb. ..... ,, 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finewality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs. 9 0
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